

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

No. 76.

BELTS.

Come and see our assortment of Belts. We have several new lots of fine Leather Belts of all shades and kinds—Sterling Silver Mounted and Plain. Also many kinds of Sterling Mounted Cloth Belts. They are the newest and best in the market, and at exceptionally low prices.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

JEWELLERS,
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

In These Days

Of practical buying and selling, right goods and right prices must be kept ever in sight. Child's White Wash Gloves, 2 pms for 25c. Misses' Lacing Kid Gloves, tans and Blacks. Hemstitch Handkerchief, with initial, 5c. Ladies' Black Summer Hose, 10c. New Belts, 40c. Ox Blood Leather Belts, 50c. Latest Style Blouses, 60c. \$4.50 Feather Fans in black and natural, \$2.90. "Yacht" Washing Ties, 2 for 25c. Good Kid Gloves, all colors, fancy backs, \$1.00. Knitting Silk Spools (B. & A.), all colors, 5c. New Black Lustrous, from 25c. Extra Heavy White Shirting, 12 yards for \$1.00; regular 12½c. Real P. D. Corsets, all sizes, \$1.15. Etc., etc.

The Westside

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

WEILER BROS.

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH

HAMMOCKS
CAMP BEDSTEADS
CAMPING UTENSILS
FOR COOKING, ETC.
FILTERS.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
WIRE MEAT COVERS.

.... FOR

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' STORE.

TABLE KNIVES, DESSERT KNIVES, TABLE CARVERS, PLATED FORKS, POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS AND SHEARS, PLATED SPOONS, RAZOR STROPS.

And a Complete Shaving Outfit, at

FOX'S, 78 Government Street.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES

Just to hand, our direct importation of the finest goods made. The largest assortment ever shown in British Columbia.

See our Extra High Power, 12 Lens Glasses. The finest produced.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Optician, 37 Fort St.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES

THE OLD RELIABLE

10c.. PER PACKAGE ..10c

17 PRIZE MEDALS.

M. S. KIMBALL

Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED—A competent book-keeper; salary, to begin with, \$20.00 a month, increasing. Write, stating qualifications, age, experience, references, &c., to "V." Times office.
my28-1t

HAVE YOU seen the Stearns convertible tandem? Finest on the market. At John Barnsley & Co.'s, corner of Government and Johnson streets.

FUR SKINS dressed and dyed—Fur garments of every description made to order and repaired. Manufacturing and repairing of washable garments a specialty. 17-18, Sussex, 42 Pandora St. m27-3t

WANTED—A white cook; must be first-class; wages \$20; also a housemaid. Address Dr. McKechnie, Nanaimo.

FREE ART EXHIBIT at the Singer Mfg. Co. salesroom, 28 Broad street. All welcome.
m25-1w

REPORTS ON MINES—W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., M.E., The Victoria Metallurgical Works, Victoria, B.C.

\$500.—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered to any part of the city. Railway & Hall, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., DENTIST.
Special attention given to porcelain jackets. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Telephone 557.
m27-1t

I.O.O.F.—NOTICE.

Members of Peerless Lodge, No. 33, I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street, at 1:30 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, John F. Norris. Members of sister lodges and visiting brethren cordially invited.

CHARLES PORTER, N.G.,
HINKSON SIDDALL, Secretary.
Victoria, May 27th, 1897. m27-2t

WHY PAY \$100 FOR A TYPEWRITER
The "EMPIRE" equals any
Surpasses all in many ways.

Visible writing, positive alignment, simple construction, hard steel type, agents wanted. The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
THOMSON STATIONERY CO., Vancouver, Agents for B.C.

Mining Shares and Real Estate FOR SALE.

To the purchaser of 5,000 Norway shares at 10 cents per share, we will give a clear title, free from all encumbrances, to 100 acres, house and 2 sheds, which cost over \$1000 cash. The farm is situated on the Koksilah River, 3½ miles from Cowichan station. This is the best bargain ever offered in Victoria, and is only open for a few days.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Mining Brokers, 86 Government St.

LIKE HEAVY THUNDER.

New York State Visited by a Severe Earthquake Shock.

Elizabethtown, N.Y., May 28.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at this place at 10:15 o'clock last night. It lasted nearly two minutes and the noise like heavy thunder. The wave was from east to west.

Watertown, N.Y., May 28.—Jefferson county was the centre of a shock of earthquake last night which visited northern New York, Vermont and Canada, last evening. Several dispatches from points in this county and St. Lawrence county state that the shock was quite severe. The inhabitants were greatly frightened, and when the earthquake came rushing on into the streets in their nightclothes. Houses were shaken, windows and dishes broken and lamps overturned. In some places heavy doors were shaken from the hinges.

Rome, N.Y., May 28.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 10:15 last evening. Houses were perceptibly shaken, while the prisons on hanging lamps clicked together audibly.

ENTERTAINED AT LUNCHEON.

Legal Rights Entertain Manitoba's Attorney-General at Montreal.

Montreal, May 28.—Hon. J. D. Cameron, attorney-general of Manitoba, was entertained at a recherche luncheon yesterday, at the St. James Club, given in his honor by R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., who invited a large and distinguished company of members of the bench and bar to meet the attorney-general. The following were present: Hon. J. D. Cameron, Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Judges Hall, Wurtelle and Oulmet, Court of Appeals; Chief Justice Tait and Judges Jette, Mathieu, Lorrain, Archibald, Doherty, Curran and Taschereau, of the Superior Court; Hon. G. A. Geoffrion, Q.C.; Hon. Horace Archambault, attorney-general of Quebec; Hon. J. E. Robitoux, Provincial secretary and president of the Dominion Bar Association; Hon. Mr. Atwater, ex-treasurer of the province of Quebec; Donald McMaster, Q.C.; F. L. Beland, Q.C.; M. L. Clark, Q.C.; J. N. Greenfields, Q.C.; C. B. Carter, Q.C., battelier of the Montreal bar; C. J. Fleet, C. S. Campbell, F. C. Meredith, J. B. Allan, Albert J. Brown, Beaudin, Q.C. and B. A. Greenfields.

Baldness is nothing new; it dates back to the early ages. How to restore the hair to modern, Hall's Hair Renewer, the best product of science, will restore it.

A LARGE SHORTAGE

Postmaster-General's Report Shows an Unexpected Deficit of Over \$650,000.

Hon. Mr. Sifton's Suggestion re the Alien Labor Bill—Date of Prorogation.

Ottawa, May 28.—The postmaster-general presented his annual report this afternoon. It shows a current public debt of over \$600,000, which was not known to exist. Mr. Mulock ascertained by an audit of the books that the department has unpaid amounts to the amount of \$685,447. This extends over a number of years; the amount they ran behind during the year ending June 30, 1896, being \$68,731. The total revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1896, was \$3,957,000 and the total expenditure \$4,985,000, leaving a deficit of over one million dollars. In the past the real deficit has been covered up by the Conservative postmaster-general. Parliament must now vote a special sum of \$685,000, and there will be a big row over it. Foster will probably defend the late administration.

In the agriculture committee at the house of commons a very interesting and important statement was made which throws light on the characters of some farmers in the West about whom so much is said as to their struggle for existence, and also throws additional light on the methods of the late administration. It was stated in the house a few weeks ago that 3,439 farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest were indebted to the government for seed grain to the amount of \$153,000. Today Mr. Mackay, manager of the experimental farm at Indian Head, stated in evidence in reply to a question by Mr. Rogers that he knew some of the richest farmers in the Northwest who were indebted. When asked why they had not paid, he replied that it was because they were not forced to pay. This is why money is owing to the federal government.

Large sums of money are being offered to the postoffice department by stamp-collectors for advance sets of Jubilee postage stamps. The department is not inclined to treat the issue from a speculative standpoint, and people will only be permitted to purchase in the ordinary way, through postmasters, and even then, not before June 31. No stamps whatever will be sold by the department, nor will requests for sets of cancelled or uncanceled stamps be entertained. Only two sets of new stamps will be presented by the government. The Duke of York, who has one of the finest collections of postage stamps in the world, will be one of the recipients, while Lady Aberdeen will be the other. The postmaster-general will have the stamps bound in a beautiful morocco case, as an appropriate souvenir of the Jubilee. Stamp collectors may as well start in to complete their sets of the present issue of Canadian postage stamps, as they will soon be a thing of the past. As soon as the present stock runs out, practically with the advent of the new bank note and stamp printers for the government, new dies and plates will be prepared, and the present ones destroyed. While there will be little change in the colors, it is Mr. Mulock's intention to change the present youthful vignette of Her Majesty for one more in keeping with her present appearance.

Before the alien labor special committee this morning Mr. Sifton suggested that the bill be framed in such a way that it can be made operative on the order of a minister where it seems especially desirable.

It is understood that when Hon. Mr. Laurier goes to England next week Sir Richard Cartwright will lead the house, although an effort will be made to wind up business by the middle of June. It is hard to tell if this can be done. There is still a large amount of business to transact, and Davis is still irreplaceable.

At a meeting of the railroad committee to-day there was a big squabble over the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway subsidy bill. The contractors were before the committee wanting a clause to secure payment for work done on the road, and finally J. K. Kerr, Q.C., of Toronto, appeared with claims amounting to about \$340,000 from the original promoters, who had transferred their charters to the present company. He said that the original promoters were T. H. Lucas, A. Mackay, R. W. Scott, D. McConachie and E. A. C. Few. He only appeared for McConachie, Few and Lucas. The bill stood over.

A deputation of cotton manufacturers and others went to the government last evening and urged the restoration of the old measure of protection. They got not satisfaction from Mr. Fielding.

The Governor-General yesterday presented to Douglas Lyon, a school boy, who saved two lives on the Rideau canal last fall, the Royal Humane Society medal.

The presentation was made before 1,500 school children.

Montreal, May 27.—Mr. Tarte, writing from Ottawa, says a session will be called in December or January, by which time the government, after watching the effects of the tariff, will be in a position to make all necessary amendments.

Grand Junction, Colo., May 28.—The Atlantic express, eastbound, on Denver and the Rio Grande railway, collided with a freight train near here this morning. One man was killed and several passengers injured.

A DESPERATE MAN.

Pietro Acciarito, Who Tried to Kill King Humbert, Admits His Guilt.

Rome, May 28.—The trial of Pietro A. Acciarito, an iron worker, of Ardegn, province of Udine, who attempted to stab King Humbert on April 22, while his majesty was on his way to the races, commenced today. The court room was crowded and there were many ladies present. During the course of the examination Acciarito violently attacked the prevailing social conditions. He said he acted alone and in despair, as men did when they committed suicide. The object of his attempt upon the life of the King, he explained, was to strike a representative of a class living in comfort. He added that his act was unpremeditated, or otherwise he would have thrown a bomb.

TURKEY SNUBBED

Her Proposals to Occupy Thessaly no Longer Receive Consideration by the Powers.

Peace Negotiations Favorable to Greece—Alarming Situation at Athens.

London, May 28.—The correspondent of the Times at Athens says: "Dispatches which the government has received from a representative of Greece abroad all indicate that peace negotiations have taken a turn more favorable to Greece. Turkey's proposals to occupy Thessaly no longer receives any consideration, owing to Great Britain's attitude, while the proposal to abolish the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey is rejected and suggested extradition treaty apparently is set aside. The powers have fixed £600,000 as the highest limit to the indemnity, and will allow only such alteration of the frontier as will not involve the subjection of any inhabited district under Turkish control. Germany's demand for an international control of Greek finances has not been favorably received, as the government hopes to raise a loan abroad on a guarantee from Russia, Rumania and France of the interest to pay the indemnity, conceding certain concessions, but not accepting the principle of foreign control."

A dispatch to the Post from Constantinople says that the Turkish government has given orders for forwarding thirty battalions from Syria for service on the Serbian and Bulgarian frontiers, and six transports sailed yesterday (Thursday) under sealed orders.

Athens, May 28.—Elaborate measures have been taken to preserve order. Besides police and gendarmes, civilians have been enrolled from among the most trusted of the inhabitants. The minister of the interior, M. Theotokis, will deal severely with anti-dynastic movements. The fact that the warships of Parium and Japhium are ready to land troops and artillery in the event of disorders occurring, has deterred the revolutionists from making a demonstration.

A SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

The Globe's Timely Advice to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Toronto, May 28.—The Globe says: "If the Canadian Pacific is to become a satisfactory commercial property and the West is to make satisfactory progress, the road must get into closer touch with the people, place its freight rates within reach of the farmer, and submit to regulation by a railway commission, in the composition of which western sentiment must be thoroughly and effectively represented."

THE CROW'S NEST RAILWAY.

Reported that the Government will Soon Make an Announcement.

Montreal, May 28.—It is reported the Laurier government have made up their minds regarding the Crow's Nest railway, and a ministerial fiat will be given to the country through parliament or the press on Saturday. A gentleman close to the Canadian Pacific people said: "I think it is alright for the company, although some believe that Hon. Mr. Laurier's speedy departure for Britain will be an excuse for shelving the question until another session."

EXPULSION FROM PARLIAMENT.

A Quartette of Irish Politicians Bounced From the British House of Commons.

London, May 28.—Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite leader, was suspended in the House of Commons to-day, owing to his persistence in an irregular discussion on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

Division Dublin County; Wm. Wedmond, member for West Clare, and Mr. Wm. Field, member for St. Patrick; Division 3, Dublin, for similar conduct, were also removed from the House of Commons by the sergeant-at-arms.

SPAIN AND THE U. S.

McKinley Preparing to Lay a Strong Statement Before Spanish Government.

United States Declares That Insurgents Must Win—Intervention the Alternative.

New York, May 28.—The Journal this morning publishes a dispatch from Washington on the Cuban question. The dispatch says: "The work of preparing a way for negotiations with Spain is being pushed as speedily as possible, but diplomacy is slow. The first public move was the sending of Mr. Calhoun to Cuba. The second, and more important, will be the nomination of a minister to Spain."

After intimating that it is in President McKinley's mind to offer this post to ex-President Harrison, the dispatch continues:

"When Mr. Calhoun makes a written report to the president, to bring evidence as to the Cuban situation down to date, the president will lay the following statement before the Spanish government at great length, in the most courteous and diplomatic language, yet firmly and unmistakably:

"The United States is thoroughly posted on the situation in Cuba. You cannot recover the island. In over two years of bloody and destructive warfare you have demonstrated that fact beyond question. The insurrection is as strong, or stronger than ever. We have remained passive witnesses to the terrible destruction of lives and property, to the almost irreparable injury of American property and commercial interests, for which there has been no compensation. We can wait no longer. The provisional government is willing to pay indemnity, to be determined by direct agreement to be a fair arbitration, and the United States stands ready to guarantee the payment. This gives us a chance to retire with honor and with fair recompense. The alternative forced upon the United States by events is direct and forcible intervention, in which case but one result can come—you will not only lose Cuba, but lose it without a dollar of indemnity."

"It says, in conclusion, that the time for opening this correspondence is at hand. It is the president's desire to bring about definite results quickly, to have success before the announcement, but silence is as impossible as secrecy."

Havana, May 28.—It is officially announced that a Spanish force under General Godoy and Col. Struch, consisting of Reina, Vergara and Aragon battalions, acting in conjunction with the gunboat Armador, inflicted severe loss upon the insurgents in the vicinity of the river Cayaguanito, province of Pinar del Rio. The Spaniards chased the enemy to Sierra Actinas, El Cuzco and Bruja, destroying a number of camps, capturing ten boats, a quantity of arms and 30,000 cartridges. The insurgents left 77 killed and are said to have carried away the bodies of many more. The Spanish forces lost five men killed and 27 wounded.

Spanish officials ridicule the allegation set forth that the lives of United States consuls in Cuba are in danger and point to the fact that Mr. Calhoun, the United States commissioner who is investigating the death of Dr. Ruiz, a naturalized American, in jail at Guanabo, coa, General Lee, United States consul-general, and Dr. Jose Congosto, Spanish consul at Philadelphia, were entertained last night at the special guests of the military club in this city. The United States officials were the objects of dishonored and courteous attention at the hands of the Spanish civil and military officials present. Captain General Wepler is still at Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara. There he received Senora Evaristo Taboada, who called upon him to ask for a pardon for her husband, exiled on the Chafarinas Islands, on a political charge. The Captain general granted the petition and Taboada is to be allowed to return to Cuba.

A BAD INDIAN.

"Almighty Voice" on the Rampage in the Northwest Territories.

West Prince Albert, N. W. T., May 28.—It is reported that "Almighty Voice" (an Indian) has shot a rancher by the name of Venness, near Batoche. Inspector Wilson, with a party of police, is in pursuit, and parties have started from here.

The party came on "Almighty Voice" this morning at 9 o'clock. He shot Capt. Allen, breaking his arm, and Sergeant Heaven was shot through the groin. An Indian is surrounded in a bluff a few miles from Duck Lake, and will probably be captured to-day. All the available men to be had have been sent out from here.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES.

CONTAIN NO ODOUR OF NICOTINE. DO NOT STAIN THE FINGERS. AND RETAIN FIRE.

AT H. SALMON'S.

CANADA'S TARIFF

"Most Effective and Important Contribution Ever Made to Commercial Unification of Empire."

Protest from Allans Over Fast Steamship Contract—Times on the Seal Question.

London, May 28.—The Times this morning, in an editorial on the Canadian tariff, says: "The scheme is simple and ingenious, while its resemblance to the Davies proposal of 1892 proves that it is no hasty invention to dash the late Conservative. Without saying that all possible objections have been met, we say that he has made out a strong case for his proposals, and even should they be defeated on technical grounds, they will none the less have assisted enormously the ultimate resolution of the problem. Whatever their fate, they contribute by far the most effective and important contribution ever made to the commercial unification of the Empire."

The Morning Post to-day in an editorial on the speech of the Hon. L. H. Davies in the Canadian house of commons, urging reasons why England should denounce the German-subsidized treaty, says: "We commend these words to the government's notice."

FAST STEAMSHIP LINE.

The secretary of the Allan Steamship line, writing from Glasgow to the Times to-day, in reference to the announcement by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the house of commons on the subject of the proposed fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, says: "The late Dominion government accepted the tender of the Allan Line Company, subject to the Imperial approval and never invited the company to modify it. It seems, therefore, at least unusual to accept the tender of a new firm merely because it is cheaper. We certainly were asked whether we would like to join in the venture of Peterson, Tait & Co., of Newcastle, but did not hesitate to decline because we believed that on the terms and conditions of their acceptance the undertaking would only lead to disaster. We are still of the same opinion, and we think that the government, instead of hurriedly accepting a scheme which seems certain to fail, should have considered our suggestion as to fast steamers, when slower ones could be advantageously tried for the remainder of the season."

THE SEAL QUESTION.

In an editorial on Professor Darcy Thompson's report to the Senate Seal Fisheries, the Times this morning says: "The report must tend to increase the surprise at the proposal of the United States to seize the Pacific seal. No thing short of the utmost necessity would render such a demand other than somewhat ungracious on the part of a friendly government. America obtained at once all the advantages which the seal conferred upon her, and she might have been expected to await the expiration of the period which the judges named before inviting us to reopen the discussion with the declared purpose of getting the conditions altered in a sense favorable to her interests. As a matter of fact both the Thompson and Jordan reports agree that our knowledge of seal life, on many important points, is still very defective. This ought to be decisive against an immediate change of the regulations. The burden of proof lies with America. Can it be said that she has made out her case? There is no mystery about the wishes of the American government. The measure is designed to end to the sealing altogether. We shall be quite ready when the time comes to agree to protective measures in the common interests of all classes of seal fisheries, but these measures must be based upon the facts of natural history and not on the interests of one nationality against the interests of another, and it seems to us that the data in the Jordan report does not justify its conclusions. What would the United States answer to a similar proposal with regard to their fishery rights on the American shore of Newfoundland? They would answer: 'It is not business.'"

The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Mr. J. W. Foster, the American special commissioner on the seal question, will remain in London for a few days only and then go direct to St. Petersburg. While ambassador Hay and Mr. Henry White, secretary of the legation, Mr. Foster paid a number of official visits yesterday, among them being a visit to the foreign office and the French and Russian embassies.

TRAIN-WRECK IN IDAHO.

Eleven Persons Killed in Head End Collision Between Freight Trains.

Pocatello, Idaho, May 27.—A head end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, 25 miles west of here, at 4:30 o'clock caused the death, so far as known, of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. This is the worst wreck that has ever occurred on the short line in many years.

The without passenger train was waiting for the freight American Falls and standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought the air brakes were tampered with. The freight, running 50 miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train, which was already backed up.

Two men were on the station platform. One man was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap iron, and twenty-eight cars were piled up in a heap.

Up to noon five bodies had been taken out. Geo. Moore, the engineer of the freight, is seriously injured. The fireman had a leg broken and the engineer of the passenger train sustained slight injuries. He stayed by his engine until he had recovered it.

The conductor and brakemen were on top of the freight setting the brakes and the fireman had climbed back to help when the crash came.

Must not be confused with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

SUGAR KING VICTORIOUS.

Close of the Havemeyer Case—A Verdict of Not Guilty.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Interest in the trial of Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, for conspiracy in the sugar investigation committee, was greatly intensified this morning by the pending motion of the defense to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. It was understood, of course, that if the court should order an acquittal the case would come to an abrupt close and the indictments against John F. Searles, secretary of the Sugar Refining Company, and Edwards and Scribner would be quashed.

When court opened District Attorney Davis entered upon a reply to the motion of the defense to order an acquittal, which Havemeyer's counsel argued yesterday. Davis took up the six propositions upon which the defense based its motion and met them seriatim, although not in the order laid down by the defense.

Johnson replied at some length to the arguments of Davis, after which the court announced a recess till 1 o'clock, during which interval he was to take the motion of defendant's counsel under advisement.

The court finally sustained the motion of the defense, and the jury, in accordance with instructions of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the case against Havemeyer was dismissed.

District Attorney Davis said the verdict would not affect the case of John F. Searles, secretary of the Sugar Refining Company, whose trial would be proceeded with tomorrow. Davis said Searles directly refused to answer questions and his case was no way parallel with that of Havemeyer.

Havemeyer said: "The verdict is satisfactory to me, and to every decent man in the community."

The acquittal was based on the claims of the defendant's attorney, as follows:

First—That the questions as to the local and state contributions of the case were beyond the jurisdiction of the senate committee and impertinent.

Second—That it was not part of Mr. Havemeyer's duty to examine records for the purpose of answering the questions that he could not answer from memory.

Third—That when books or records are demanded, that such books or records are evidence.

Fourth—That the question put to the witness was too broad, covering irrelevant matters.

Fifth—That if the witness were to be held present, it was the duty of the committee to warn him that the question was a committee, not an individual question.

Sixth—That the indictment did not disclose cause of action.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Dr. Griffin, Known in Victoria, in Difficulties in New York.

Dr. Griffin, of "Black Hand" fame, who published a weekly newspaper in this city, and who spent five years in the New Westminister penitentiary, for terrorizing the life of the late Hon. Robert Dunsinuir, is again in trouble. A New York dispatch says: "The many persons who were involved into all sorts of schemes by Dr. G. H. Griffin, who formerly had an office at No. 19 Broadway, are mourning the loss of their money and wondering what has become of the smooth-tongued promoter."

Dr. Griffin left town suddenly a short time ago, and only now is the extent of his scheming coming to light. The companies which he organized are too numerous to mention. He first made an appearance on lower Broadway with a scheme to build a railroad through the coal fields of New Brunswick, Canada, and was authorized to raise money with which to complete the railroad, a part of which had already been constructed in New Brunswick.

One of the first persons whom he interested in the railroad project was Geo. De Metz. Mr. De Metz invested \$10,000 in the railroad and later turned over to Dr. Griffin \$5,000 in addition. The road was never built. Hardly had the deal been begun before Dr. Griffin announced himself as the owner of the large and valuable coal fields properties in British Columbia, and organized a Coal Mining Company of British Columbia, under the laws of West Virginia. Stock was issued to the amount of \$5,000,000, and bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. Dr. Griffin was president of the company and several New Yorkers were interested financially in the scheme. The bonds and stocks were placed in Montreal, and the Western Loan and Trust Company, of Montreal, registered the bonds of the company and guaranteed the interest on them amounting to \$180,000 per year. Dr. Griffin then went to London to dispose of them, but meanwhile the trust company investigated in British Columbia and cabled to London, which prevented his selling the bonds to investors there.

As president of the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia, Griffin received \$500,000 in bonds, which he was to dispose of in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds, and obtained a loan on them of something like \$50,000. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, with whom the registration of the bond issue was arranged, has since received a query from London as to the value of the collateral, but have washed their hands of the whole business.

CRIME RAMPANT AT BUTTE.

Citizens Robbed and Murdered by an Organized Gang.

Butte, Mont., May 28.—William Kroger and his brother, Henry Kroger, were attacked by robbers while on their way home last night. They refused to throw up their hands, and the robbers began to shoot. William Kroger was shot twice and fatally wounded. The robbers escaped.

Salt Lake, May 28.—A special to the Tribune from Butte, Mont., says: The numerous robberies committed in Butte lately, which reached the climax last night by the cold-blooded and brutal murder of William Kroger, has aroused the old vigilance spirit in the people, and as a preliminary to the organization, the following notice was published this evening:

"To the Murderers, Highwaymen and Robbers: We demand you to leave this region, and leave it quick. The dastardly attack upon the Kroger brothers last

night, resulting in the cold-blooded shooting of William Kroger, has aroused the passions of all right-minded citizens and consolidated not a few determined men, who propose to destroy the sentimentality that has fastened to the minds of law-abiding people. In order to restore this freedom from fear, you must leave town quietly, peacefully and quickly. If you fail to heed this command you will be forced to leave in a manner distasteful to you and to us, and you will never come back. Twenty-four hours is the limit, commencing at 12 o'clock tonight, and if you fail to leave by that time you will be shot. Robbers, whether innocent or guilty of crimes, will go at once and be considered innocent, but those who remain over the allotted time are guilty in our eyes, and God have mercy on their souls. (Signed) "COMMITTEE OF EIGHT."

Two masked men this morning held up and robbed Mrs. Charles Griffith of \$40. The authorities have evidence on the confession of one of the gang, that there is an organized band of robbers in Butte bound to each other by an oath, with the death penalty for betrayal.

VERMONT SHAKEN.

Slight Shock of Earthquake Felt Throughout the State Last Evening.

Rutland, Vt., May 27.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt throughout the state at 10:13 o'clock tonight. Buildings trembled perceptibly. It extended as far south as Fort Edward, N. Y. Burlington, Vt., May 27.—The most pronounced shock of earthquake experienced in this city for several years was felt here about 10:13 this evening. The shock lasted fifteen seconds. Most business places were closed, but buildings were swayed enough to awaken people and rattle bottles on the shelves, especially in the high buildings. The vibration seemed to be from north to south.

BRIDGING NIAGARA.

Contract Will Soon Be Awarded for a New Steel Arch Bridge.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 27.—Bids for constructing a new steel arch bridge were opened this morning by the officers of the New Suspension Bridge Co., at a meeting held at the Canadian end of the bridge. The contract will probably be awarded in a few days. The situation calls for the completion of the bridge by April 1, 1898. The arch bridge will be on the parabolic principle, and it is expected it will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the world.

GOING TO LONDON.

Newfoundland's Premier to Participate in Diamond Jubilee Festivities.

St. John's, Nfld., May 27.—Sir Wm. Whiteway, the premier and attorney-general, will start for London on June 3 to represent Newfoundland at the Jubilee festivities. He will be the senior colonial premier in the parade on Diamond Jubilee day. It is understood that while in London the premier will reopen negotiations for the settlement of the French shore question as a preliminary to arranging for the federation of Newfoundland with the Dominion.

A RIVER UNDER THE SEA.

A break in the cable laid between the Senegal coast of Africa and Pernambuco, in Brazil, five years ago, has led to an extraordinary discovery related not long ago by Mr. Benet to the Institute of Electrical Engineers. The cable was as fine as a modern telephone cable, and after three months of work could be seen, yet after three months it broke about 150 miles from the African coast; it was repaired, and broke again. It was then found that at the place where the break occurred there was a great deal of vegetable growth resembling river weed; that the color of the sea was a dirty brownish green, and the presence of fresh water, and birds' feathers floating in the boat, scraps of carpet, and bits of driftwood were drawn from the bottom of the ocean. The phenomenon was purely local, as the nearest river was seventy-five miles away, and it discharged its waters in a different direction. 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IN EASTERN CANADA

Marquis Ito Interviewed re Japan and Hawaii—An Earthquake at Montreal.

George Dryden Appointed Registrar of Ontario County—A Steamship's Peril.

Montreal, May 27.—Marquis Ito in an interview to-day said that the talk in the United States about the desire of Japan to annex Hawaii is foolish. "Japan would not have Hawaii," he said, "if it could be had for the asking."

Quite a shock of earthquake visited this city at 10.15 this evening. It lasted about 15 seconds and was the most severe of the series which has visited this city. It was accompanied by rumbling sounds. The audience in the theatres were alarmed. The shock is reported to have been felt at many points in the province, and also in New York State.

Toronto, May 27.—George Dryden, of Port Perry, brother of John Dryden, has been appointed registrar of Ontario county. It is expected that the appointment will quickly end the minister of agriculture's slander suit against Wm. Smith, ex-M.P. Mr. Smith's allegations were that Dryden had sold the office. Now that it has been given to Mr. Dryden's brother it is probable that Mr. Smith will settle the case. There were sixty-six applications for the position.

St. John's Nfld., May 26.—The steamer Benedit, a 3000 ton vessel, with a large cargo and thirty-five passengers bound for Liverpool, by way of St. John's, barely escaped becoming a total wreck in Trepassay Bay yesterday, during a dense fog. She struck Mistaken Point, staving in her port bow and filling the forepeak with water. But for the sighting of land and reversing of her engines she would have run right ashore. Her sister ship, the Capote, was lost there last summer under similar conditions.

Kingston, May 27.—The Macdonald Club has decided to decorate the grave of Sir John Macdonald on June 6. The Jacques Cartier Club of Montreal, and Winnipeg, Cornwall, Gananogue and Ottawa will be asked to send representatives.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Winnipeg's entry for the Healey Regatta has been accepted, a cablegram conveying the news. Lieutenant-Governor Patterson has given \$100 towards the expenses of the crew.

About 600 Galicians arrived this morning, 400 of whom go to the Dauphin country. Seventy immigrants arrived from the United States this afternoon to look over land in Manitoba for settlement.

The crop reports from Manitoba and Northwestern Railway stations for the week state that the fields are all in grand shape. It is estimated that crops of all kinds are from ten to fourteen days further advanced than at this time last year. There has been no damage by frost.

S. T. So, Chinese consul at New York, was in the city to-day en route to China. He sails from Vancouver next week.

The Arlington Hotel, Birle, owned by S. Adams, was burned to-day; loss \$1,200.

WANT TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

A Peculiar Sect in Russia—Many Recent Voluntary Victims.

Details have been received from Odessa of the self-immolation of a number of fanatical followers of Raszkinski, a report of which was first received two weeks ago. More than 24 bodies of persons who have been buried alive have been recovered from a series of pits near Trospol.

The sect is a survival of the old Russian sects, who were persecuted in Russia for two centuries. Their treatment was worst under Empress Sophia, when thousands were knouted by the state. The result was that they became fanatical and believed in the doctrine of salvation by martyrdom. They are now practicing self-immolation.

Six bodies were accidentally discovered on the premises of Yevdora Koraleff, who confessed that he had walled up in his cellar nine living persons, including his wife and two children. He further admitted that he had buried six others while they were still alive, in a specially excavated pit eight feet deep.

Koraleff declares that all were voluntary victims. In an adjoining garden, belonging to Matvei Skula, four bodies were discovered in a pit. Skula says they were buried alive at their own request.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means exactly well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla will do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

The Westfield, Ind. News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McCoy, for many years in the employ of the L.N.A. & G. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—and never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders."

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Hammocks, camp beds, chairs, stools, etc., at Weller Bros.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

How the Inventor Has Changed the Working Conditions.

It is difficult for the rising generation to realize the important influence of invention in the changed conditions of the present as compared with those of half a century ago. True, they can read of them all, but the picture presented by the record is not as vividly impressed upon the memory as is that upon the mind of the designer who has passed the fifty year mark in actual observation of the world's progress.

A correspondent of New Ideas, whose whole life has been devoted to agriculture, writes very entertainingly on the subject in that branch of labor. He says: "My first recollections of farm labor were in taking long windrows of hay with the hand rake. My brother and myself decided that there could be an improvement—that we could make a horse do the work. The result of our 'inventive' faculties was a long scathing, with wooden teeth about two feet in length, inserted in holes bored in one side of it, and two old plow handles fastened near the center and at right angles, for grasping to steer the machine, when a horse was hitched to the front, and we were thus enabled to rake a swath ten feet wide as fast as the horse could walk. True, when the rake was full we had to stop and back up the horse, draw the rake from under the swath, and lift it over to commence another raking; but it was a great improvement over the slow and laborious hand rake. Then came the wooden-framed 'revolving' horse-rake, which 'emptied' itself by the follower merely raising the handle so that the points of the teeth in front caught the ground, and we thought that 'farming made easy' had arrived sure enough."

"But the ubiquitous inventor was still at work. There were other fields to conquer, and before the advent of many more 'hay-making' machines he entered the field with the steel-toothed-sulky-rake, with a spring seat for the driver, and which automatically unloaded itself by operation of a clutch in the wheel hub by merely touching a latch with the foot, and with which even a 10-year-old girl could do the work of 10 men using the old hand-rake. This indeed seemed 'perfection perfected,' and we only wondered that there was not a fan attachment to keep the flies off."

"Now even that paragon of progression has been relegated to the rear by a rake and loader, which is attached to the rear of the hay wagon, which rakes the ground clean and deposits the hay on the wagon all ready for the horse-fork, which with two or three 'crane' deposits the whole load in the barn or stack. The crack farm laborer of my day, who prided himself on being able to take the last rakeful off the 'cradle' as it was swung around with a rhythmic 'swish' by the man who was cutting the grain, and thus 'keep up' with him in binding the sheaves, now stands aghast at the self-binding reaper, which throws the perfectly-bound sheaves away from its path, and greedily reaches for more with a mechanical hand that is wonderful."

"The inventor, too, has taken a wonderful load off from the women folk. Churning lay used to be looked forward to with a sort of dread, especially in hot weather, as it was often so difficult to make the butter 'come' just right—probably from an imperfect knowledge of the temperature required. Now my son takes all the milk to the creamery, where it is put into a centrifugal separator, and the butter, literally 'whipped' out of it in a few minutes; and instead of waiting for the butter-buyer to come along in the fall and run his tubs and firkins before making an offer for the butter, we receive a regular monthly dividend from the creamery, which amounts to a little more than formerly, and all the work taken away from the house."

Our friend well illustrates a portion of what the inventor has done in his line of labor, and it is but the reflex of the steady advancement in methods in all lines of industry. While the subject is practically inexhaustible, the thought occurs that with so many mechanical aids brought to bear in the performance of what has heretofore been considered the most laborious classes of labor, that it leaves the young man or woman of today so much more time for recreation and improvement, which, if properly utilized, can but result in enlarged comprehension and better realization of the responsibilities which properly met, will fit them to perform justly, wisely and magnanimously all the offices of life, both public and private.

A NEW FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

Louis Choteau owns a small farm in New Brunswick, bounded on one side by the American line. He also owns a small triangular piece of adjoining land in the state of Maine. On this he has erected a commodious hen house.

He feeds his hens on the Canadian side, but they resort to the house of the United States to deposit their eggs, and also sleep there from sunset to sunrise. Louis sells these eggs in the state of Maine without paying any duty, claiming that there are no American products in the Hartford County, says the question is complicated by the fact that some of the hens are American born, while others are raised in Canada, and owe allegiance to Her Majesty, Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Louis contends with some show of reason that an egg is not a product until it is produced, that the nest and the roost govern the domicile in the case of domestic fowl, without reference to the nationality of the owner or the original birthplace of the fowls themselves.

On this side of the department of the treasury it is urged that the eggs are manufactured in Canada, from Canadian raw material—grain grown in the province of New Brunswick, supplemented by the paper worms of that province—and smuggled into the United States by the hen in a finished condition; that if they can bring in eggs free of duty, they might also bring in diamonds, which could be forced into their creeps and removed on this side of the line by painless vivisection—a proceeding which would be clearly in contravention of our revenue laws; and that hens who cross the line every day in search of a livelihood, accompanied by their husbands, and in some cases

A SMUGGLER'S RETREAT.

While digging a trench for the foundations of the power house for the street railway company in St. John, N. B., workmen came across what was apparently a hidden passageway of years ago. It was made of sawn spruce deals, and was about five or six feet square, supported upon stout cedar posts. It followed the incline of the rock, which is here rather sharp, and ran almost due south. The trench cut it in two at N. 30° street, at a depth of ten or twelve feet below the present surface, but it is impossible to estimate its length, as it continues in each direction, and is filled up solidly with the dirt which has gradually settled into it during the many years it has been in disuse through the numerous breaches in the rotten deals which have in many cases given way before the combination of decay and pressure. The shape is square, and Mr. Alderson says that it certainly was never a sewer, as the construction is not suitable. In the section dug up was found the skeleton of a man in the midst of a quantity of lime. The teeth were blackened with age, and some of the bones had succumbed to the detouring influence of the lime. The fleshy parts were entirely gone, and the remains bore evidence of having been placed there years before. The men who are engaged in the work of construction are little moved by sentiment, and are too practical for idle speculation, consequently, the rotten wood and old bones were, with the dirt, taken from the truck, thrown into carts, and carried off to the dump. The probabilities are that the next trench, which is to be sunk shortly, will tap the passage in another place.

It is said that at this point a hundred years ago, and less, smugglers piled a busy trade, and many a cask of rum or bale of silk was mysteriously brought in past custom officials, and the province was the poorer, but the smuggler flourished. Many believe that this sinister structure just discovered was once an important factor in the evasion of customs officials, and it may be that the bones belong to one of them whose zeal in the performance of his duties had cost him his life. The presence of the lime would indicate foul play.—St. John Telegraph.

A GREAT BANK.

The bank of France is the great balance wheel of the industrial and commercial machine of France. It keeps the machine moving at an even pace. The bank of England works to control business by rising and dropping its discount rate. That of the bank of France is stationary. When people crowd it, it pays silver. Silver is its regulator. The bank of France still keeps its rate at 2 per cent., which figure it has even maintained through all the monetary disturbances of the past year, while the rates of the national banks in England and Germany are, respectively, 3 and 4 per cent.; in Austria, 4 per cent.; Russia, 4 1/2 per cent., and Italy 5 per cent. The bank keeps the rate of discount low and prevents variations; makes advances to the state without interest; supplies the paper circulation and keeps it at a parity with gold all over the world, and thus has elevated and maintained French credit at the highest possible level.

In the delirious period following the war with Germany the bank advanced about 1,500,000,000 francs to the state, for him, and received only 1 per cent. interest, and the money was not all paid until 1870. Since that time the bank of France in its operations has consulted the interests of the state and of the commercial community rather than those of its own stockholders; and yet, in spite of this, the profits for the last year equalled 11 1/2 per cent. on the par value of the shares, or about one-half more than the bank of England earned for its stockholders, although it maintained its discount rate for months at double that charged by the bank of France.

VEILS AND VISION.

Dr. Casey A. Wood, an American specialist, says that it is within the experience of every ophthalmologist that the wearing of veils produces weak eyesight, headaches, and sometimes vertigo and nausea. Not only does this result proceed from the eye strain consequent upon the increased efforts made by one or both eyes to see through or around an obstruction, but the irregular figuring on the veil itself is in some instances an annoyance to the wearer. Dr. Wood has a dozen typical specimens of veils selected for him, and made a number of experiments with them to determine the extent to which veils of various kinds affected the eyesight. He sums up the result as follows: 1. Every description of veil affects more or less the ability to see distinctly, both at a distance and near at hand. 2. The most objectionable kind is the dotted veil, although the influence for veils of this variety is more marked in some samples than in others. 3. Other things being equal, in undotted and non-figured veils vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes to the square inch. 4. The texture of the veil plays an important part in the amount and kind of eye strain produced by the veil. When the sides of the meshes are single compact threads, the eye is embarrassed very much less in its efforts to distinguish objects than when double threads are employed. 5. The least objectionable veil is that without dots, sprays or other figures, but with large, regular meshes made with single compact threads.

SIMPLICITY IN FUMIGATING.

Wood-alcohol lamps constitute a new invention for disinfection which has been adopted by the Boston board of health, and which not only do the work without causing all the inconvenience of sulphur, but also much quicker and better. Two active agents are formaldehyde gas which is manufactured in a very simple stove or lamp. These wood-alcohol lamps, now in use in Boston, which is a very simple contrivance. Each consists of three sections. The base looks like a large milk pan, and is made of tin. The second section is of sheet iron, about two feet long and twelve inches in diameter. This fits over the first section in the same manner as a chimney is fitted to a stove. A few inches from the end of this second section is a fine wire screen to check the flame of the burning alcohol. About ten inches above this screen is a second screen, coarser than the first, and made of asbestos soaked in platinum. The action of the alcohol on this platinum asbestos produces the gas. Under this new arrangement the gas, as they are called, places them in position, and touches a match to the alcohol, a quart of which does the work of six pounds of sulphur, and in about three hours the work is done in a quicker, safer, more economical and more thorough manner than was possible under the old system. The formaldehyde gas will penetrate the woodwork and the walls of an entire household without injury. It does no damage, however, it will not injure anything in the house, except the germs which it is intended to kill. It has a slight effect on iron and steel, and on fabrics which are dyed a bright shade of violet or red. About thirty of these lamps are now in use in the health department. They have passed the experimental stage. They are pronounced entirely satisfactory.

Pharyngeal consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

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THE ENGLISH CYCLE MARKET.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A few days ago we expressed our opinion of the market for cycle shares very plainly, and it was altogether adverse. We note that the Cycle and Motor World, which is not likely to be unduly pessimistic, agrees with us entirely. It says that there has been a general inclination to unload, and although this feeling has not gone so far as to bring about a slump, the outlook cannot be described as promising. And this organ then says: 'It seems only too probable that the decline will make further progress except in the case of some of the principal market favorites. However, the first annual reports of a good many companies formed last spring should be making their appearance before long, and if they come up to expectations a different complexion may be put on the situation. At present there is some fear that exactly the reverse will happen. The long spell of wretchedly wet weather, which lasted right through the autumn and winter, has had the effect of seriously restricting the sale of cycles, and although the leading firms have nothing to complain of, second and third-rate makers have found considerable difficulty in disposing of their output. Moreover, the competition of American machines can no longer be disregarded in this connection.'"

JAPANESE MATCHES FOR EUROPE.

The London Daily Financial News says: "Foreign matches, in future, instead of being supplied to us from Sweden, will apparently come all the way from Japan. The competition of the Orientals has already, it is said, destroyed the European match trade in India, China and Hong Kong, and will soon assert itself in the United States. After supplying their home market the Japanese are able to send 2,500,000,000 boxes to the rest of the world, Asia, of course, taking most of this surplus output. Osaka, where an American syndicate has purchased one of the numerous factories engaged in the manufacture, produced last year 100,000,000 dozen boxes of matches, giving employment to 3,629 men and 9,711 women, besides thousands of children, who earn a few pennies a day in the work. The article says that machinery, fitted into little boxes by women, and collected and put in frames by the playmates. The sulphur and paraffin are put on in hand-presses, and the smeared points are then dried in the sun. The boxes and labels are made by little girls, who are extremely dexterous in the work. When it is mentioned that these little experts get from 14d. to 24d. for twelve hours' work, or an average, perhaps, of about 6d. per week, all hope of European matching the Japanese in this line must be given up."

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Pittsburgh, N.Y., Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and procured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache on a limb, and it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had ever used did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

CASTORA

For Infants and Children.

The health of infants is the most important thing in the world. Castor Oil is the best remedy for all ailments of infants and children. It is pure, sweet, and easy to take. It is sold in small bottles for infants and children.

BAKER PASHA.

Sir W. H. Russell contributes the following note to the Army and Navy Gazette: "The Hellespont, native and foreign, have, as they ever will do when it comes to push the joke gone down before the soldier, and despised and much abused 'Bono Johnny,' infinitely too good, too brave, and too honest for his masters and for the cause he serves—stands in the front rank of the fighting men of the world. He is not the wrong horse to put money on in a treated field. Many an hour have I sat with Valentine Baker, at Shepheard's in Cairo, listening to his accounts of the Turkish-Russian war, in which he bore a distinguished part. His praise of the troops he commanded in converting the retreat on the Balkans was unbounded. 'But do you mean to say,' I asked, 'that no European troops are equal to Turkish—English or French, for example?' 'I do not say that, for I do not know; but neither English or French could have done any better than my Turks; of that I am sure.' 'Well, and I come to a conclusion. Would you sooner command 2000 Turkish than 5000 English men?' 'Do you mean in action or in a campaign?' 'Whichever you please.' 'If I had plenty of bread, beef and beer for my Britons, I think it would be an even thing; if I had not, I would back the Turks, who need nothing but water, bread and odds and ends here and there to fight on. But for a campaign—far—long—marches—endurance and stomach for a fight at the end, man for man, I would, I am sorry to say, back the Turkish 5000 against the British criteria paribus with the most perfect confidence. But do you mean to say, that they do not plunder wine, shops or straw for spirits. Their tastes are simple and they are most docile and obedient in advance as in retreat.' Baker was then engaged in organizing the Egyptian army, and over and over again he said, 'How I wish I could have 500 or 600 of my old Turks to work on as a foundation.'"

He was full of illustrations of the courage and devotion of the men whom he had stood face to face against the best soldiers of Russia; but he was full of disgust at the intrigue and corruption of the court and of the governing classes. There must be many of those interested in Baker Pasha's fate still alive, and they must remember the circumstances which suddenly clouded his fortunes just as there was a ray of sunshine on them. Baker threw up his post as general of Gendarmes in the Sultan's service and hurried over to Egypt, where the Khedive charged him with the organization of the army and gendarmerie, in which he was busily and successfully engaged when the Government instructed Lord Dufferin to inform the Khedive that they could not approve of Baker Pasha's nomination, and that Sir

Evelyn Wood had been selected to take Baker's place as Commander-in-Chief. It was understood in Egypt at the time that Lord Dufferin felt the greatest pity at the degradation on his shoulders of a duty so ungrateful; but it was discharged with the utmost kindness and consideration as far as Baker was personally concerned, for as Baker was personally concerned, Baker bore the blow with dignity, and set to work in the organization of the Gendarmery, whence he was summoned to take the field against the Mahdists with a force of very different materials from the Turks he had led in Europe, but his brilliant courage almost redeemed defeat when the Mahdists leaped away from the Arabs and won him on subsequent occasions the highest praise from his fellow-countrymen and former comrades. In Egypt the services he rendered England in the exercise of the 'blessed quality called Mercy,' in his case with some hope of success, but Baker, weighed down by the judgment of man and by the loss of all he held dear on earth, died alone in exile."

Dr. BOBERTZ

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all Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, DO NOT DESPAIR, DO NOT GIVE UP! Consult

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and you can rely upon being speedily and permanently restored to PERFECT HEALTH. Describe your case fully and a book containing valuable advice, testimonials and full information how to obtain a perfect cure at home, safely and secretly, will be sent you in plain, sealed envelope Free of Charge. Address, naming this paper:

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252 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

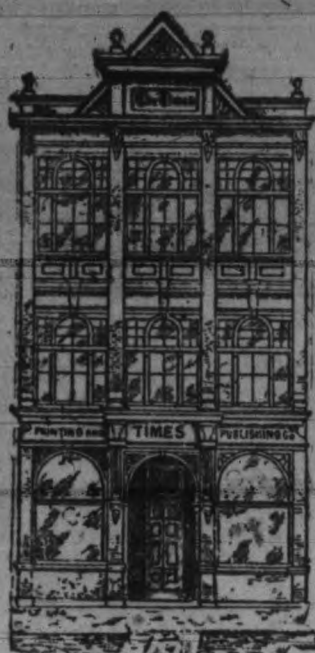
A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.



In the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know better the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their existence, tracing them up for the day, something that is getting at the root of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring. The eyes of the world are literally and on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid. The most perfect of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centre, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientific and medical men of the world endorsing exactly the same principle. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that the human system and death is almost certain. Infuse the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve currents and paralysis is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The remedy with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they simply treat the organs that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centre, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centre healed, and of necessity the organs which have shown the outward evidence of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to be considered incurable. The most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there. The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the remedy of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and pain, when this remedy is so readily at their hands?

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DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO



The Daily Times.

HIS TWO RULES.

It has long been manifest that the United States government would like to have different rules applied to the Atlantic fisheries and the Pacific sealing business. The desire, of course, arises out of the difference in circumstances; in the East the Yankee wants to be free to take fish out of Canadian waters, while in the West he would like to prevent Canadians from taking seals in the open waters of the ocean. The following dispatch from Ottawa sharply illustrates the situation as regards the two oceans:

"An unusual, not to say extraordinary request from the United States government has been transmitted to the Dominion government through the Imperial authorities. Three weeks ago the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the judgment of the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, confiscating the Gloucester, Mass. fishing schooner Frederick L. Gerring for poaching in Canadian waters last year. The United States government now request that the judgment be set aside, the penalties remitted and the schooner released. The owners of the condemned vessel claim that the vessel drifted within the three mile limit of the Canadian coast, and that none of her catch was obtained within the forbidden waters. Two diametrically opposite views prevail among members of parliament, who discussed the question tonight. One class hold that it would be an evidence of good will on the part of Canada to her great neighbor to liberate the vessel, notwithstanding that two courts had held the seizure to be strictly legal. They point out, moreover, that just now when the question of the abrogation of the bonding privileges is being seriously discussed at Washington, a conciliatory attitude. The other view which prevails is that the Canadian government will be creating a bad precedent by acceding to the requests of the United States authorities; that as a result Gloucester fishermen would assume that they could defy the convention of 1881 with impunity, and that Canada might as well throw open her inshore fisheries to the New Englanders. The decision of the government will be awaited with interest."

If a Canadian sealing schooner, becalmed, happens to drift inside the limit in Behring Sea, and is there found by an American cutter, what chance has she for mercy from Uncle Sam? None whatever, no matter how completely her innocence may be established. Her presence in the forbidden water, even if she has not taken a skin therein, is enough for her condemnation. As she is likely find the law and evidence interpreted in the harshest manner against her by our own courts. In view of the bitter persecution of the sealers, we should say that Uncle Sam's petition for clemency in the case of the Gerring favors very largely of "cheek."

THE PREFERENTIAL PROPOSAL.

The London Times, commenting on the Laurier government's preferential plan, says: "The scheme is simple and ingenious, while its resemblance to the Davies proposal of 1892 proves that it is no hasty invention to dish the irate Conservatives. Without saying that all possible objections have been met, we do say that he has made out a strong case for his proposals and, even should they be defeated on technical grounds, they will none the less have assisted enormously the ultimate solution of the problem. Whatever their fate, they constitute by far the most important and effective contribution ever made to the commercial unification of the Empire."

Mr. Laurier, in his recent speech at the speech of Hon. L. H. Davies, urging the denunciation of the German treaty "commends these weighty words to the government's notice." Whatever is to be said on the point of legality, there is no doubt about the sentiment in Britain as regards the Canadian proposal. With the legal aspect of the matter Sir Charles Kennedy, an acknowledged authority on international law, and recently head of the commercial department of the foreign office, lately dealt in an address at Bristol. According to reports he has expressed the opinion

that the favored-nations treaties between England and Germany and Belgium could not interfere with the operation of a preferential clause in the Canadian tariff by which England alone might happen to benefit. In touching upon Sir Charles' address the Montreal Herald says:

"The reasons given by Sir Charles for his belief are those which appear to have been overlooked by many thinkers in the old country. He points out that since the enactment of the Belgian and German treaties circumstances have materially altered. Canada has been given a new constitution, in which her right to decide upon her own fiscal policy has been unquestioned. Since that time she was already technically broken the terms of the favored nation treaties by prohibiting the entrance of prison-made goods, which are favored by both Germany and Belgium. Apart from this, Sir Charles comments upon the growth of the reciprocity feature in the making of tariffs, which appear in his opinion to have introduced a new element into the situation."

"It is probable that when a decision is arrived at on this question, Sir Charles Kennedy will be found not very far off. Had it been the intention of England to bring Canada under the operation of her favored nation treaties, she had an opportunity to do so in 1871, when the British North America act was under discussion in parliament. The treaties were then new, and their terms fresh in the minds of both parties, and yet the Dominion was given a charter of perfect liberty over her tariff, which has ever since been recognized. The fact, too, that we have already, without protest, broken the treaties in one respect is noteworthy, and will have weight in the decision."

Mr. Fielding, on the floor of the house, while refusing to commit himself to a definite claim that the government's preferential clause was constitutional, yet intimated that they were very fully aware of what they were doing. It is early yet to prophesy, but we believe his confidence in the legality of this position will be fully borne out by the results."

TROYISM RUN MAD.

The word seems to have been passed on to the Tupper faction of Troyism to belittle and abuse the governor-general and Lady Aberdeen. A few days ago the Herald of this city accused Lady Aberdeen of "inability to mind her own business," adding the gratuitous insult: "We cannot too soon have it distinctly understood that we expect our governor-general to govern their own families as to keep them out of mischief. Further interference from that quarter must be resisted." And all this because Earl and Lady Aberdeen take a lively interest in projects calculated to promote the welfare of the people of Canada. Not since the time Tupper refused to go to the dockyard with the members of the Howe Young government to meet the Prince of Wales on his arrival in this country, after having written an abusive letter has such a gratuitous insult been flung at the representative of her majesty in this country. That the campaign against the governor-general is being inspired by Tupper is indicated by the fact that he made a scurrilous attack on his excellency on Wednesday night in connection with the item for repairs to Rideau Hall. The whole thing pertinently illustrates the truth of Joe Rymal's famous deliverance in 1874, that "a Tory turned out of office is worse than a she-bear robbed of her whelps." Sir Charles Tupper is apparently mad at everybody and disgusted with himself.—Halifax Chronicle.

MR. LAURIER HONORED.

Montreal Admirers Present Him With a Portrait.

Montreal, May 26.—The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was honored yesterday afternoon by a number of his admirers who, as a mark of their esteem, presented him with a magnificent life-size oil painting of himself. The artist was Mr. George Delfosse, and those who have seen the picture have nothing but praise for his work.

The presentation was made in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor hotel, most of the subscribers to the fund being present.

Hon. H. Archambault, who made the presentation, read the following address: To the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada:

Dear Sir:—Some of your friends have thought to please you by offering you your portrait painted by a young Canadian artist. They have thought that it was a suitable method by which to manifest to you their friendship and their admiration for your mind and character. They desire that this portrait perpetuate the souvenir of the benevolence and the greatness of soul which are depicted on your features as well as displayed in your addresses. One day you said with sublime eloquence: "The capital dazzles me no more than the Tarpeian rock frightens."

Those beautiful words will sum up your whole life; moderation and modesty in triumph; courage and firmness in adversity. So, though divided in language, religion and nationality, your numerous friends unite and are as one in wishing you to long fill, for the happiness and honor of your country, the high position to which you have attained by the force of your talents, your industry and your virtues.

(Signed) H. B. RAINVILLE,
L. O. DAVID,
HORACE ARCHAMBAULT,
E. G. PENNY,
P. E. MOUNT.

Members of the Committee. The Premier, who was enthusiastically received, replied to the address with one of his characteristic graceful speeches. He expressed his thanks for the work of art, but he appreciated the form the testimony of his friends' regard had taken. He would like to feel himself worthy of all the good things that had been said about him. The success he had met with he owed to his good friends in Montreal and other parts of the country. Referring to an alliance of religion and liberty, Mr. Laurier said some had thought such a thing dangerous and improbable of realization, yet it had been proved that it was not only possible, but indispensable. He spoke of the work which the Liberal party had in hand, touching also on the difficult task Hon. Mr. Marchand was called upon to perform, and once more asked his friends

to continue the good fight for the cause of liberty and good government.

Mr. Laurier later spoke in English to much the same effect, when he concluded by saying: "Let us hope we have lived to see the dawn of a better day for Canada."

THE ARION CONCERT.

Another Success Scored by the Club Last Evening.

A large audience filled Institute hall yesterday evening and listened to the third concert of the fifth season of the Arion club. The first chorus of the programme was the "Champagne Song," by Zollner. This was followed by two other choruses by the full strength of the club, "Hush," by Niellinger, and Antolyn's song. These were all well rendered, and, judging by the hearty applause, appreciated by the audience. The first solo of the evening was the song, "Blow, Blow, Thon Winter Winds." This was sung by Mr. James Greig, the father of the conductor of the club, in a charming manner. Notwithstanding he is 65 years of age, Mr. Greig rendered the solo with a vigor and fullness of tone which showed him to be a first class basso.

Selections from De Koven's well-known opera, "Robin Hood," followed. The soloists were Messrs. H. Kent and L. B. Willsie. Both sang very well. The tenors' chorus, however, was the best in this number, and the club were obliged by the vociferous applause to respond to an encore. "The Gift of Music," by J. H. Brower, the next number on the programme, was a baritone solo with chorus. W. S. Goodwin was the soloist, and he did full justice to the song. Muller's Serenade was a good number. Mr. P. Wallaston took the solo part, singing it well in a good, clear bass. P. Victor Austin then contributed two violin solos, "Reverie," Vieuxtemps Op. 22, and "In Unzarsische Weise," by Brahms. The remaining numbers were all good. The "Italian Salad," a most amusing conglomeration of Italian words to be found in operatic music scores, was one of the best. It was a chorus with a tenor solo, by Mr. E. H. Russell, who sang his part well. "Strike the Lyre," by T. Cooke; "Sonnet Song," by Franz Mair; Brahms' "Lullaby," "Night Witchery," by M. Storch, and "Landstichting," by Edward Greig, were the other choruses given. The latter, which was given to the accompaniment of an orchestra, consisting of Dr. Nash, Miss Young, H. B. Young, K. J. Middleton and George Palline, was very good. The concert has been rendered in a first class manner in all a very good one, every number.

One of the members of the club, Mr. Aaron Parfitt, having lately joined the ranks of the benefactors, the club took the opportunity at the entertainment of presenting him with a handsome present as a token of the club's regard.

The programme, which was printed for the club by Messrs. Greenwood, Smith and Randolph, was a very neat little book, containing the words of all the songs given. It will be a first class souvenir of the concert.

PERSONAL.

Ralph M. Taylor, of the Alpha Rubber Company is at the Diarr.

Wm. S. Copeland and Fred C. Cummings of Vancouver, are at the Diarr.

Wm. Crosswell and Ed. and John Telford, of Bobaygan, Ont., are at the Oriental.

Signor Foll and Madame Van Der Veer Green left for Tacoma yesterday morning.

F. J. Hill, New Westminster, and W. Pooley, of Nicola, are guests at the Oriental.

H. Heinrich and bride, of Seattle, who have been spending their honeymoon in and around Victoria, returned home this morning.

W. H. Pumphrey, route agent of the Northern Pacific Express Co., arrived from Seattle this morning, accompanied by his son.

Stere O'Brien returned this morning from the Boundary Creek and Kettles. The artist has great hopes for the future of Travel Park.

David Green, formerly a proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing store on Government street, has returned to the city. He is now an invalid, having been injured in a railway accident.

Mrs. Rippen, of Chatham, Ont., who has been visiting her brother, Mr. G. L. Courtney, for several weeks, left on the steamer Rithet this morning for home. Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Blackwood accompanied her as far as Vancouver.

A COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

The South Metropolitan Gas Company of London, under the direction of its chairman, Mr. George Livesey, has made an apparently successful effort to end disputes with its work-people, who number more than 2,500. The Company established a few years ago a profit-sharing system. The sum placed to the credit of the work-people for 1896 was £21,388, against £15,000 in 1895. The total amount now credited to the work-people is £71,732. The fund was established in 1880, and is controlled by directors, the workmen having the same number of representatives as the company. About £5,000 was accumulated the last year, but since then the tempting bait of what is practically an offer of 7 1/2 per cent. interest, offered by the company to its employees to induce them to save up their earnings, has been so effective that the investments by the men have gone on increasing like a snowball rolling down hill. The men who have taken advantage of Mr. Livesey's proposals are now all more or less important capitalists, in a small way, some of them having as much as £300 saved up. The company are eminently satisfied with the scheme, as it gives to every man an incentive to save, and insures their not going on strike.

Only those employees who engage and work under written agreement are entitled to the bonus the company grants. One-half of this bonus the employee must invest in the company's stock; the other half can be withdrawn at a week's notice, or left on deposit at 4 1/2 per cent. interest. The directors of the company reserve to themselves the right to refuse to sign an agreement with any man who takes no interest in the company, or who is wasteful, careless or negligent in the performance of his duty. By an act of parliament, a gas company may only declare a dividend when the price of its gas to consumers does not exceed a certain sum per thousand feet. For

Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 20 rooms, at an expenditure of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands, half an acre, as a prize to be drawn for among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known business men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

PLAN OF SALE

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS:

L. E. & FRASER, 11 Trench Alley.
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:

C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.
P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

every reduction of 1d. per 1,000 feet in price of gas, the shareholders' dividend is diminished at the rate of 5s. per cent. For every penny it goes up the dividend is increased at the rate of 5s. per cent. The amount of the bonus to be distributed among the profit-shares consequently depends on the price of gas; the better work the men do and the better and cheaper gas sent out, the more bonus can be divided. Every penny decrease in the price of gas below 2s. 8d., at which price there is no bonus, means a gift of 1 1/2 per cent. on all salaries and wages paid by the company.

How well the employees have answered the confidence reposed in them is shown by the fact that the present price of gas is 2s. 3d., a thousand feet, at which figure a bonus of 7 1/2 per cent. on their yearly earnings is credited to the employees.

IN BIG MAIL BOXES.

Live Cats, Empty Flasks and Other Things Beside Mail Matter.

The big mail boxes placed in various parts of the city for the reception of mail matter other than letters are familiar. They are about three feet in height, and they are raised on short legs, so that they will clear the sidewalk. The top of the box is rounded. The opening through which the mail may be dropped and which is about big enough to admit a dictionary, is just under the top in front. It is closed by a vertical cover which turns down on pivots at the lower corners, and which is so weighted that it returns to place when released. At the bottom of the box and extending across it in front is a door which is secured by a padlock. This door opens downward, and it forms a shelf in front, continuous with the floor of the box. These big boxes are painted red, and on the front of each one it stenciled this announcement: For newspapers and packages, but not for letters. U. S. mail.

Many things besides mail packages have been found in these big boxes. Sometimes when the collector unlocks the door a cat jumps out and runs away. There are men who appear to think it fun to catch a live cat in the street and thrust it into one of these big letter boxes. It is not unusual to find in the boxes loose newspapers, put into them under the impression that these are boxes intended for the reception of reading matter for the sick in hospitals. Sometimes empty flasks are found.

Having taken the last drink, the drinker, instead of throwing the flask into the street to be broken, considerably drops it into the mail box. Sometimes there are found in the boxes old shoes, put in by people who think that it is funny. There are found occasionally sandwiches or parts of sandwiches, dropped in by persons who have eaten all they want or have time for a quick lunch, or by beggars who did not want the sandwich that had been given to him, and had therefore gently, but firmly, dropped it into the nearest package mail box.

Still these things are, after all, but incidental. The matter found in the boxes is chiefly mail matter, and it includes a great variety of things, packages and boxes of all sizes and sorts that can be got through the opening and some that are too big to go through the opening, are jammed in as far as they will go and left there, holding the cover open. Sometimes rolled up maps are put in the boxes, or one end of them is thrust down through the opening as far as possible and the other end sticking out at an angle, something like a fishing rod. As the people have become more and more accustomed to using them, the bulk of the mail matter deposited in the boxes has increased. The mail from the big boxes is collected with wagons.—New York Sun.

It is now thought Stefan told Eve apples were good for the complexion.

She—How funny that you should be a Presbyterian while your wife is an Episcopalian!

He—What makes you think that she is an Episcopalian?

She—Didn't you say that she was a confirmed invalid?—Chinaman Inquirer.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nutritive are found in Carter's Little Pills, which strengthen the system and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

—Camping utensils at Weiler Bros. in enamel and aluminum ware.

4 FOUR GENERATIONS

HAVE USED

"BABY'S OWN SOAP"

AND ITS SALE IS STEADILY INCREASING.

Have you tried it?

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

Mineral Claims.

Having just returned from a tour of inspection of the mines on Texada Island, I am prepared to recommend the securing of several good properties by small syndicates on working bonds.

Parties desiring to invest in this way will do well to call at my office and see terms and samples within the next few days.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO
28 BROAD STREET.

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on Mrs. DR. MARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, uniting the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends. Room 5, Clarence Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE SEWING MACHINES

Given Away

TO USERS OF OUR SOAP.

Remember, you don't have to use soap in this competition.

FINDLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

Large Premises. Well appointed.

FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

LIONELL A. WOLFF

will give an exhibition of

MIND READING AND HYPNOTISM.

Fun, Laughter and Science Combined:

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wolff will, in the window of Geo. H. Jackson's store, place a subject into a Hypnotic sleep for 9 hours, letting him remain in the window until the evening performance, when he will be removed to the above hall, and the hypnotic influence lifted in full view of the audience. General admission, 25c.; reserved seats, 50c. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Fox streets.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B. C.

HUMPHREY'S

Homoeopathic Medicines

May be obtained at

BOWEN DRUG STORE,

100 Government near Yates St.

Has dispensing prescriptions.
Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. News in a Condensed Form.

—Lawn Mowers cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

—Oliver's Hall was filled with a merry gathering of young people yesterday evening when the Valhalla Society held their closing dance.

—The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., of this city, has decided to erect a \$50,000 elevator at Wetaskiwin to accommodate the grain business at that point.

—Lieut. Col. Peters inspected No. 3 company of the Fifth Regiment at drill hall yesterday evening in big gun drill. The company made a very good showing.

—Ladies' garden tools, floral syringes, watering pots, English scythes, flower pots, garden reels, wire netting and other seasonable articles at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

—An open meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society will be held tonight, at which an entertaining programme will be rendered. This will be followed by an important business meeting.

—A meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be held at 10 tomorrow morning to confer with Mr. Sweetman, Dominion postoffice inspector, on postal matters. The question of trade with Central America will also be taken up.

—In the Gazette of yesterday notice is given of the following changes of pupils in several of the school districts: Nicola Valley to be known henceforth as Lower Nicola, Macpherson as Cowichan and York as Upper Sumas.

—A Vancouver dispatch says: "Fabulously rich specimens of free-milling ore were brought to the city today. Chunks of gold half the size of a pea are sticking in the quartz. The specimens are said to have come from Tak-nah harbor, next to the lumber mills, from a vein 11 feet wide."

—The Troy Gold Mining Company, at a meeting held yesterday evening, elected the following officers: President, W. H. Price; vice-president, W. B. Donahoe; N. A. Nalund; and secretary-treasurer, F. R. Gibbs. The company will start development work on their property at Roseland at once.

—The following gentlemen have been appointed under the school act of 1891 to act as superintendents of education at the examination of public school teachers to be held in July: Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. R. Whittington and Mr. John W. Church.

—At present there seems to be a dearth of new mining companies. Last week the official gazette did not contain any notices of new mining companies, and this week there is but one, the Nelson-Poorman Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, \$250,000. The headquarters of the company are at Nelson.

—Mr. Beaumont Bogen has great faith in the Texada mines, and being desirous of converting Easterners to that faith, he is making up a collection of specimens from the Victoria-Texada group to be sent east for that purpose. The specimens will be placed on exhibition in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and other Eastern cities.

—A large number of sympathizing friends attended the funeral of the late Belinda Mary Elizabeth Smith, which took place from her parents' home on Hillside avenue yesterday afternoon. Rev. J. F. Betts conducted the funeral services both at the church and the graveside. The pallbearers were: William Turner, William Hock, R. Elford, William Batchelor, Emerson Turpel and Stuart Jackson.

—British Columbians who are desirous of visiting the old country to see the sights in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, would do well to call on the local agent of the C. P. R., Mr. George L. Courtney, who will furnish all information regarding fares, etc. Passengers leaving Montreal as late as June 12 and New York as late as June 17 will arrive in ample time to see the celebration.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. F. S. Roper, which took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, was largely attended, and many beautiful floral tokens were sent by sympathizing friends. After leaving the residence the funeral cortege proceeded to the Central Methodist church, where the burial services were conducted by Rev. J. F. Betts. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. W. McKeon, Jr., J. R. MacNeill, S. L. Redgrave, J. Anderson, W. J. Stevenson and J. McTaggart.

—Rev. William Turner yesterday evening solemnized the marriage of James John Robson, of Plumper Pass, and Miss Henrietta Emma Avery Poorman, daughter of W. S. Poorman. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 129 Michigan street. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Robson, the bride's sister; Miss Knight and Miss Ethel Knight. The wedding supper was served in the orchard, and while it was in progress a large group photo of those present was taken by Savanah. During the evening the newly-married couple were surrounded by Prof. Webster's juvenile orchestra, of which the bride was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Robson left this morning for Plumper Pass.

—Pure hogs and malt without alcohol—Kop's Cheer.

—The men from the Japanese warship Hiei are enjoying general leave.

—Important—Gordon River Syndicate meets to-night, Room 6 Williams Bldg.

—A most complete stock of fishing tackle just received at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

—The case of the B. C. Land and Investment Agency vs. Ladner et al. was this morning adjourned for a month.

—The funeral of the Japanese who died after coming from Goldstream took place yesterday at 6 p.m. from Hanna's parlors.

—The application made for bail for Thomas Aiken was further adjourned today, the deputy attorney-general being unable to attend.

—Four cypriotes were hatched out this morning in the park, six eggs having been under the process of incubation—two failing to show up.

—In the supreme court today the trial of the case of Boles vs. Yates & Jay was opened. This is an old case which has been awaiting trial for months.

—Daniel Morrison, aged 68, died today at the home for the aged. His remains were removed to Hanna's parlors. Deceased was a native of Fife shire, Scotland.

—Frederick H. Fletcher came in from Otter Point today, bringing with him three panthers heads. He received the usual bounty. The three panthers were trying to capture a calf when shot by Fletcher.

—Two additional inspectors of schools have been considered necessary by the education department. Mr. S. B. Netherby, principal of the Boys' Central School, of this city, and Mr. F. M. Cowperthwaite, principal of the Vancouver Central school, have been appointed to the positions.

—The contract between the city and the Fifth Regiment band for a series of concerts at Beacon Hill Park during the summer months was signed this morning. The contract calls for 15 concerts, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, alternately. The first concert of the season will occur next Sunday, weather permitting.

—No. 1 Company of the 1st Battalion, Fifth Regiment, will give a smoking concert on Tuesday evening next at the drill hall after the company's annual association meeting. The committee in charge of the smoker promise an enjoyable evening to all. A movement is on foot to start a bicycle club in No. 1 Company.

—A party of Ontario lumbermen, W. Cresswell, John Telford and Edward Telford, arrived by the steamer Clarendon yesterday evening, bringing with them a load of sawed lumber, and eight horses. They are bound to Cowichan, where they will engage in lumbering for the Mason-Roy-Lumber Company. They are from Bobcaygeon, near Lindsay, Ontario.

—The "Badminton," late Major House, Vancouver, under management of J. A. Stratton.

NOW THE STORM.

Lots of Business for the Police Court After a Week's Quietness.

The quietness which pervaded police circles for over a week, there being not a single arrest during that time, received a shock last evening, when three prisoners were looked at the city lock-up. One, a man with a wife and nine children, was charged with stealing a coat. According to his story he was working in a brewery yesterday, where he took to much beer, and wandering into a building alley, laid down his bag, to set the pins up. Somebody, he said, put the coat in his bag, and when it was found there he was charged with stealing it. However, the evidence was strong against him and he was sent up for a month. His family is not likely to suffer, as Jailer Mitten, ever mindful of his charges, and those likely to suffer by their incarceration, will report the case to the Friendly Help Society.

Another arrest was that of R. Hornby, who is bound for the Yukon, and was imprudent enough to arm himself before getting beyond the bounds of civilization. Last evening he fired a revolver in Chinatown, he says, to prevent the Chinaman from mobbing him, and was consequently arrested. At the station it was found that he had a sheath knife concealed on his person, and so a double charge was brought against him, carrying concealed weapons and discharging fire arms within the city limits. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Three boys who stole a canoe from the Indian reserve were given a severe lecture by the magistrate and allowed to go home. They took the canoe, painted it, and secured it in a convenient hiding place with lock and chain. They were just starting on a cruise in the canoe when rounded up by Sgt. Hawton.

A Chinaman arrested for assaulting a fellow countryman was discharged, the trouble between them being that one owned the other \$2.10.

On Monday a neighbors' squabble will be aired in the court. A woman residing on Moss street has summoned her neighbor for assault. The defendant's husband, it seems, delivers milk at the plaintiff's residence and according to the plaintiff, his wife got jealous because he remained too long on his morning call. To get even the defendant is said to have boxed the plaintiff's ears and otherwise abused her.

An adjournment for a week was allowed in the Roblin fast driving case, the defendant claiming to be able to secure witnesses to disprove the charge. The witnesses called this morning by the defense knew little about the case.

The Rambler is a strong, well-finished machine, capable of carrying over one hundred miles with the greatest of satisfaction.

HOTEL DALLAS Seaside Hotel—10 mins. from post office. Strictly first-class. Porter and baggage-man at every steamer and train. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

We Prepare Your Prescription

With absolute accuracy from the purest materials, therefore it is what the doctor intended it should be.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

North-West Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Schooner Queen City Purchased by the C. P. R. Co.—New Steamer for the Yukon.

Rainbow Arrives—Mount Lebanon in from Orient—Sam Mendall Released.

The steamer Portland, which has been chartered by the North American Trading & Transportation Company to carry freight to Alaska, will sail from Seattle for St. Michael's on June 10th. The Portland when she sails will take, besides a large cargo of general merchandise, engines and other machinery of the new steamer C. H. Hamilton, which is now being built by the Morans purpose for the navigation of the Yukon river route from St. Michael's to Forty Mile. The woodwork has all been finished, and the keels are bolted and ready to be erected at St. Michael's. The work there will be very short, as the steamer will be practically built in Seattle and put together at St. Michael's. The only thing to require any amount of time in building is the work in the cabin. The Hamilton will be a stern wheel steamer with sufficient speed to cover the distance from St. Michael's to Forty Mile in ten days, as against fifteen and twenty days now required by the boats plying on the Yukon. The company are advertising to take passengers from the Sound to Forty Mile of Circle City for \$150 cabin passage, and \$125 second class.

The C. P. N. company's steamer Rainbow was towed into the harbor this afternoon by the tug Mamie, which was sent up to her relief. She is now lying on Turpe's ways having the necessary repairs made to her machinery. The Rainbow had reached Eschscholtz Rapids on her way to Texada from Vancouver on Tuesday morning last when the accident which disabled her occurred. She was running through the rapids, when suddenly the main tail shaft broke outside the rudder post. The broken piece of the shaft and the propeller flew out and went down in about fifty fathoms of water. To think of recovering it is out of the question, as the water, besides being very deep at this point, runs very rapidly. She lowered her boats immediately after the accident, and the steamer was dragged in toward shore, where she anchored and waited for a tug. The repairs are being made by the Albion Iron Works, and in the course of a few days she will be able to resume service. The steamer Maude is taking her place while she is laid up. In consequence, those going up to Texada from Victoria will for the present be obliged to go via Vancouver.

The three-masted schooner Queen City is now the property of the C. P. N. company, they having purchased her a few days ago. It is understood that it is the intention of the company to convert her into a steamer to augment the C. P. R. company's fleet. The Queen City was built in Vancouver three years ago, and was originally intended for a steamer to run from Vancouver to Port Simpson. Those building her, however, became involved in some difficulty and the work on the vessel ceased, and she lay on the ways at Vancouver uncompleted for about a year. Then Capt. Jerry and a number of Victoria shipping men combined and purchased her. They had her completed and turned into a three-masted sailing schooner. She did not go sailing, though. Instead she made several trips to the Orient, bringing rice and other Chinese and Japanese merchandise to Victoria. After a few trips she was again laid up, and has been lying in the inner harbor until a few days ago, when she became the property of the C. P. R. company. She is now lying alongside the Islander and the Yosemite, which are tied up in James Bay.

The 1897 edition of the "List of lights and fog signals on the Pacific coast of the United States and of the lights and fog signals of the Dominion of Canada on the Coast of British Columbia" has just been published by the United States light-house board. It is a volume that will be of much interest to mariners. Thirty-two light stations are pictured in the book, those of interest to British Columbia seamen being Destruction Island, Cape Flattery, Edix Hook, New Dungeness, Smith Island, Point Wilton, Admiralty Head, Point No Point, West Point, Robinson Point, Turn Point and Point Isard. The list is to be obtained by mailers to the branch hydrographic office, Port Townsend.

Re-Arranged May 21.—The battleship Oregon is expected to leave here Saturday for a visit of one or two days at Port Townsend, after which she will return here for target practice. Today her secondary battery has been kept booming and the crew has been practicing with small arms. Capt. Barker is greatly pleased with this harbor for practice grounds and expects to remain here with the Oregon for at least six weeks. The monitors Monterey and Monadnock, the gunboat Bennington and the training ship Adams are all expected here next month for target practice and squadron maneuvers.

The wrecking steamer Whitesaw brought two of the boliers of the wrecked collier San Pedro alongside, the outer wharf this morning and dropped them

Hot Weather Snaps.

We have the best value in the city in Straw Hats and Light Summer Coats. Our 25-cent Straw Hats cannot be beaten. Our Light Summer Coats in Light and Dark Alpaca, at \$1.50 and \$1.25, are immense value. In Summer Underwear we have complete lines from the lowest up to the highest grades. See our new line at 75 cents a suit—the best value in the market.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

In the water alongside the wharf. As there is a large quantity of old iron from the San Pedro lying on the dock she was not able to put them on the wharf. They will lie in the water until the wharf is cleared.

San Francisco, May 26.—The Japanese steamship Hupoh, carrying freight consigned to San Francisco and eastern points, is expected to arrive in this port about June 10. She is under charter to the Canadian Pacific railroad and is the pioneer, if her voyage across the Pacific turns out profitable, of a new line of steamships between China and Japan and San Francisco. If the experiment is successful, it is expected that the bulk of the tea shipments of the future will come through this city.

It is understood that a deal has been consummated whereby the little steamer Gorge, owned by Captain Dan McIntosh, who has used her for some time past to take picnic parties up the Victoria Arm, becomes the property on one of the canneries up north. She will be taken up on the Danube when that steamer sails next Tuesday evening.

The Northern Pacific Steamship company's steamer Mount Lebanon passed Eschscholtz Point at 1:15 this afternoon. She will arrive at the outer wharf this evening. The Mount Lebanon has 900 tons of freight for Victoria and a large number of Chinese passengers. The steamer Patton, of the same line, is due on Thursday next.

The British ship San Mendall was released from quarantine this morning, and tomorrow morning she will be taken to the Sound, where she will load lumber for Fremantle, Australia. The crew are still under detention at the station.

The steamer City of Topeka will sail for the north tomorrow evening. A large number of mining men will embark here, a party of Winnipeg men who are on their way to the Yukon being among the number.

The O. R. & N. company's steamer Mocmounthshire sailed from Yokohama on May 25. She brings a full cargo, about 100 Chinese passengers for Victoria and 60 for Portland.

The British ship Waterloo, which completed loading lumber at Moodyville on Monday, has a very large cargo, consisting of 1,570,800 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$11,432.

Halibut seem to be plentiful on the West Coast. The schooner Two Brothers arrived at Seattle yesterday with about 8,000 pounds for fish from Cape Scott.

The steamer Umatilla is due from San Francisco this evening. The Walla Walla leaves for the south tomorrow evening.

A dead whale was yesterday towed into Port Townsend by Stewashes in a large canoe.

The entertainment to be given in the A. O. U. W. hall next Tuesday evening is being looked forward to by a large number of people, it being the last exhibition to be given by Lionel A. Wolff, previous to his departure for the eastern states. The entertainment will consist of experiments in animal magnetism and mental electricity, and cannot fail to be interesting to all those who attend. Mr. Wolff is spoken of quite highly by the Mainland papers, his exhibitions of mind reading and hypnotism in those cities being well attended. The hypnotic test to be given in George H. Jackson's window, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock is creating lots of attention, it being a test seldom demonstrated by hypnotists.

Chief Reed, of the Seattle police force, arrived from the Sound on the Kingston this morning and returned on the same boat with Pat Burns and Wm. Burke, who are wanted in Seattle for robbing Mrs. Norrington, an Englishwoman. They said they just came over here to get evidence, alleging that Mrs. Norrington also claimed to be robbed in this city, and that they did not intend to "jump" their bail. As Mrs. Norrington did not claim to have been robbed here; as the two men seemed very anxious to get over to the mainland, and as they were not present at the preliminary examination in Seattle, which was postponed on account of their absence, it seems very much as though they did wish to get away from Seattle.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's.

QUICK TIME TO KOOTENAY. For Roseland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo and all Kootenay and Kettle River mining points travel via Northern Pacific Railway, the fast line. Only 22 hours to Spokane; 31 hours to Roseland; 33 hours to Nelson; 36 hours to Kaslo. Rates as via other lines.

E. B. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Pastry and Best

Do You Know

That to fit the feet is quite a feature. Bring us your feet and we'll do the rest. Nuff said.

Mansell's,

95 GOVERNMENT STREET.

NEW Woolens, Worsteds, Cloths

Just Received Direct from Europe.

Handsome Trousersings, Fashionable Spring Overcoatings. New Weaves and Patterns in..... Scotch and English Tweeds and Serges.

A. GREGG & SON,

...TAILORS...

62 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

Every Day

Brings new customers for our Shoes, and why not? Did you ever wear a pair? If not you will never know what Shoe Comfort is till you wear a pair. Gents, have you seen our new lines in Ox Bloods, Chocolates, Tans and Blacks; the newest shapes and shades. Our stock of Slater Shoes as made to-day represents the most advanced ideas in construction that money can suggest.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

It Adds 50 per Cent.

To the enjoyment of your Meals if you use

...O'Neil & Morris' Preserves, Sauces or Confectionery...

Every Grocer Sells Them, for They Are PURE.

On the Run

Is everybody for our Boot Shop. SPECIAL SALE OF BROKEN SIZES, WIDTHS, etc. We have placed a price on the goods low enough to insure moving them promptly.

James Maynard

No. 119 Douglas Street, Opposite City Hall.

Sterling Advice...

Let those now ride who never rode before, and those who always rode now ride the more.

THE STERLING BICYCLE

CAUTION

Customers leaving Watches outside my store to any of my employees I will not be responsible for.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 69 1/2 YATES STREET.

Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring 75c. Balance and Pallet Shells, \$1.25. Guarantee all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

FOR SALE.

On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$60 per acre. Title, Crown Grant. The Island abounds with game, the birds with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply

H. J. ROBERTSON, National Bank.

Selling

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good butter powder and the finest baking ingredients are necessary. GOLDEN WEST is the best and baking powder is absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. The try be sure.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

Click headache and relieve all the troubles fast and to a permanent state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even if they only cure.

ache they would be almost useless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our great bow. Our little cure is small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly reliable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action remove all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; six for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

A Tillifloss Scandal

BY J. M. BARRIE.

CHAPTER VI.

"Davie's collie barked at me," Haggart continued, "when it heard me lifting the rock of the door, but I cowed it with a stern look, and stepped inside. The wife was away creaking about me to Lizzy Linn, but there was Davie himself with a bantam cock on his knee, she which was ailing, and he was forcing a little butter into its nib. He let the beast fall when he saw me, and I was angered to notice as he had been occupied with a bantam when he should have been discussing me with consternation."

"It was the greater surprise to him when I ye marched."

"Ay, but my desire to be thocht a ghost had gone, and I says at once, 'Dinna stand trembling there! Davie Whamand,' I says, 'for I'm in the flesh, and so you'll please hand over my black coat! He hardly believed I was human at first, but at the mention of the coat he grows stiff and hard, and says he, 'What black coat?'"

"Accepting with not avail," ye, Davie Whamand," I says, "for Christy has confessed all his sins, and he's a good man."

"The coat's mine," says Davie, glowing.

"I want that coat direct," I says.

"Think shame o' yourself," says he, "and you a corpse this year."

"The critter tried to speak like a minister, but I waved away his argument with my hand."

"Back to the cemetery, ye shameless corp," says he, "and I'll mention this to nobody; but if ye dinna gang peacefully we'll call out the constables."

"Dinna haver, Davie Whamand," I retorts, "for ye ken fine I'm in the flesh, and if ye dinna produce my coat immediately I'll take the law of ye."

"Will ye?" he sneers, "and what might ye call yourself?"

"I'll call myself by my own name, namely, Tammas Haggart," I thunders.

"Ye says," says he, "I'm thinking a corp hands on his name to his eldest son, and Tammas Haggart being dead without a son the name becomes extinct."

"Lads, that did stagger me a minute, but then I minds I'm living, and I cries, 'Ye say critter, I'm no dead!'"

"Are ye not?" says he, "I think ye are."

"Do I look dead?" I argues.

"Look counts for nothing before a ballie," says he, "and if ye annoy me I'll bring witnesses to prove ye're dead. Ye'll produce the widow in her crapes, and them as collared ye."

"Ay," I cries, "but I'll produce myself."

"The waur for ye," says he, "for if ye try to overthrow the law we'll bury ye again, though it should be at the public expense."

"Lads, that made me uneasy, and all I could think to do was just to fling out my foot at the bantam."

"Ye daur look me in the face, Davie Whamand," I says, "and pretend as I'm no myself!"

"I daur do so," he says, "and not only are ye no yersef, but I would never have recognized ye for such."

I've heard his wife raged at him about it after."

"Nanny," I says to the wife, "it's me back again, and ye'll oblige by handing over my waistcoat and my hat."

"I've forgotten to tell ye that when I walked in, Nanny was standing on a stool with a poker in her hand, the which she was using to shove something on the top of the press out of sight. She jumped down hurriedly, but looking bold, and says she, 'These mice is very troublesome!'"

"Well, I had a presentiment, and I says, 'Give me the poker, Nanny, and I'll get at the mice!'" Says she, 'Na, na,' and she lifts away the stool."

"All this time Hender had been looking very melancholy, but despite that, he was glad to see me back, and he says in a sentimental way, 'You're a stranger, Tammas,' says he."

"I am, Hender," says I, "and I want my waistcoat, also my hat."

"Hender gave a confused look to the wife, and says she, 'The waistcoat has been sold for rags, and I gave the hat to tinklers.'"

"Hender Haggart," says I, "is this so?"

"Hender sort of winked, meaning that we could talk the thing over when Nanny was there, but I couldn't wait."

"I think, Nanny," says I, "pointedly, 'as I'll take a look at these mice of yours.'"

"I'm thinking," says I, "as I'll find a black waistcoat on the top of that press, and likewise a Sabbath hat."

"Hender couldn't help giving me an admiring look for my quickness, but Nanny put her back to the press, and says she, 'Hender, am I to be insulted before your face?'"

"Hender was perplexed, but he says to me, 'Ye hear what Nanny says, Tammas?'"

"Ay," I says, "I hear her."

"He hears ye, Nanny," says Hender. "But I want my lawful possessions, I cries."

"Hender hesitated again, but Nanny repeats, 'Hender, am I to be insulted before your face?'"

"Dinna insult her before my face," Hender whispers to me.

"I offer no insult," I says, loud out, "but I've come for my waistcoat and my hat, and I dinna budge till I get them."

"Ye've a weary time before ye, then," says Nanny.

"I wonder ye wouldn't be ashamed to keep a man from his belongings," I said.

"Tell him ye're yours, Hender," she cries.

"Ye see, Tammas," says Hender, "she says they're mine."

"Ay," I says, "but ye canna pretend they're yours yersef," Hender."

"Nanny certainly ye can, Hender," says Nanny.

"Ye see that, Tammas," says Hender, triumphant.

"And how do ye make out as they are yours?" I asks him.

"Tell him," cries Nanny, "as ye got them for helping in his burial."

"Tammas," says Hender, "that's how I got them."

"Maybe," I says, "but did I give ye them?"

"Say he was a corp," Nanny cries.

"Meaning no disrespect, Tammas," says Hender, "ye was a corp."

"How could I have been a corp," I argues, "when here I am speaking to ye?"

Hender turned to Nanny for the answer to this, but she showed him her back, so he just said in a weak way, 'We'll leave the minister to settle that.'

"Hender," ye gawk," I says, ye ken I'm living; and if I'm living I'm no dead."

"Lads, I regretted I hadna put it plain like that to Davie Whamand. However, Hender hadna the cheerfulness necessary to follow out such reasoning, and he replies,

"No doubt," he says, "ye are living in a sense, but no in another sense."

"I wasna the corp," I cried.

"Well, well, Tammas," says he, in a fell dignified voice, "we needna quarrel on a matter of opinion."

"I was just beginning to say as it was more likely to be the waistcoat we would fall out about, when in walks Christy in the most hurried way."

"Tammas Haggart," she pants, "come hams this instant; the minister's waiting for ye."

"None other," she says, looking proudly at Nanny, "than the Auld Licht minister."

"Lads, I shook in my boots at that, and I says, 'I winna come till I've got my hat and my waistcoat!'"

"What," screams Christy, "ye daur to keep the minister waiting?" and she showed me clean out of the house."

What the minister said to Haggart is not known, for Tammas never divulged the conversation. Those who remained on the watch said that the minister looked very stern when walking back to the manse, and that Christy found her husband tractable for the rest of the evening. The most we ever got out of Tammas on the subject was that though he had not many terrifying folk in his wanderings, there were a herd of sheep compared to the minister. He had sometimes to be enticed out of the reverie into which thought of the minister plunged him.

"So it was next day he dandered up to the grave!" we would say craftily, though well aware that he did not leave the house till Monday."

"Na, na, not on the Sabbath day. When I wakened in the morning I admit I was terribly anxious to see the grave, as was natural, but thought of the minister cowed me. I would have ventured as far as the grave if I had been able to persuade myself I wasna going for pleasure, but pleasure it was, lads; Ay, there was no denying that."

"Christy was at the kirk?"

"She was so, and in her widow's crapes. I watched her frae the window. Ay, its no everybody as has watched his own widow."

"Ye had best be as discreet as Tammas," she would say as she looked, Tammas!"

"She looked proud, Robbie."

"She would; but what would ye say she was proud of?"

"Ah, Robbie, there you beat me. But I can tell ye what she was proud of on the Monday."

"What?"

"Before porridge-time no less than seven women, namely, three frae Tillylloss, two frae the Tenements, and two frae the Roods, chaps at the door and invites her to a dish of tea. That's what she was proud of, and I would like to hear of any other woman in this town, single or married or a widow, as has had seven invitations to her tea in one day."

"The thing's unparalleled; but of course it was to hear about you that they speired her!"

"Oh, of course, and also to get out of her what the minister said to me, Ay, but can any of ye tell me what's the memorialist thing about these invitations?"

"I dinna say I can, but it's something about the grave."

"It's this, Sneaky, that before Christy had made up her mind whether to risk seven tens in one day, I had become a humorist for life."

"Man, man, oh, losh!"

"Ay, and it's perfectly appalling to consider as she was so excited, about her invitations that when I came down frae the cemetery she never looked me in the face, and I had to say to her, 'Christy Todd, do ye no see as something has come over me?' At that she says, 'I notice ye're making queer faces, but I dinna ken what they mean.' They mean, Christy Todd, says I, 'as I'm now a humorist, to which she replies, 'Pick up that dish-cloth!'"

"Keep us all! But oh, man, a woman's mind does na easily rise to the sublime."

"It doesna, Peter, and I'll tell ye the reason: it's because of women, that is to say, right-minded women, all having such an attraction for the minister."

"I dinna contradict ye, Tammas, but surely that's a foregone statement. Is minister not nearer the sublime than other folk?"

"They are, ye are, and that's just it. Ministers, ye may say, is always half road up the sublime. Well, what's the point? Hender raises her eye to gaze upon the sublime, when they catch sight of the minister, and canna look any higher."

"Sod, Tammas, ye've solved it! But I warrant ye couldna have said that till ye became a humorist!"

"No more than you could have said it ye," he replies.

"Na, I dinna pretend I could have said it, and even though I was to gang hame now and say it in your very words, it wouldn't have the same show as when you say it."

"It would not, for ye would just blurt it out, but them as watches me saying a humorous thing notices the mental struggle before the word comes up. Ay, the mental struggle's like the servant in grand houses as puts his head in at the door and cries, 'Ladies and gentlemen, take your seats, for the dinner is all but ready.'"

Early on Monday morning Haggart, the non-humorist, woke for the last time. The day was moderately fine, but gave no indication that anything remarkable was about to happen. Lookaboutyou, it is true, says that he noticed a queer stiffness in the air, and Sneaky Holbert spoke of an unusually restless night. It is believed by some that the cocks of Tillylloss did not crow that morning. But none of these phenomena were noticed until it became natural to search the memory for them, and Haggart himself always said that it was a common day. The fact, I suppose, is that an uncommon day was not needed, for here was Haggart and there was the cemetery. Nature never wastes her materials. Haggart was elated no doubt, but so would any man have been in the circumstances. For the last time Haggart, the non-humorist, put off cleaning his boots for another day. For the last time he combed his hair without studying the effect in the place of glass that was glued to the wall. Never again would the Haggart who bristled with his outside star forgetting to shut the door enter that room in which Christy was already baking hannocks. It was a new Haggart who would return presently, Haggart of Haggart's Ready, Haggart of Thrums, in short, Haggart the humorist.

The last person to speak to Haggart, the non-humorist, was Spens, the last to see him was Sanders Lamm. Jamie met him at the foot of Tillylloss, and Sanders passed him on the burning ground. Both were ordinary persons, and they never distinguished themselves again.

It was not his grave that made Haggart a humorist, but the gravestone. Two years earlier he had erected a tombstone to the memory of his relatives, but it had never struck him that he would some day be able to read his own fate on it. The grave is to the right of the entrance to the cemetery, and almost exactly under the favorite seat known as the bower, and being at the bend of the path it comes suddenly into view. Haggart walked eagerly along the path, an ordinary man upon the whole; then all at once. He looked. He looked again. This is what he read—

This Stone was Erected by
Thomas Haggart
To the Memory of Peter Haggart,
Father of the said Thomas,
Who departed this Life, Jan. 7, 1825.
Also here Jean Linn, or Haggart,
Mother of the said Thomas,
Died 1828.

Also Jean Haggart,
Sister of the said Thomas,
Died 1831.

Also Andrew Haggart,
Brother of the said Thomas,
Died 1831.

Also the said Thomas Himself,
Died 1834.

Haggart sat down on the grave. In Thrums common folk were doing common things—weeping, feeding the hens, supping porridge, carting peats.

Haggart sat on the grave. In Thrums they were thinking of their webs, of their dinner, of well-scrubbed floors, of their love affairs.

But Haggart sat on the grave, and a pot began to boil. He had told us what happened. Down in his inside something was roaring, and every moment the noise increased. He breathed with difficulty. He was as a barrel swelling but held in by hoops of iron. He rose to his feet, for his tongue was hot and there was a hissing in his throat, and the iron hoops pressed more and more tightly. Suddenly the hissing ceased, and he stood as still as a salt. The roaring far down died away. All at once he was tilted to the side, the hoops burst, and he began to laugh. The pot was boiling. Haggart was a humorist.

He had returned to Tillylloss. The first to see him was Tibbie Holbert, the first to speak to him was William Lamb, the first to notice the change was Sneaky Holbert.

I only undertook to tell how Haggart became a humorist, and here therefore my story ends. I have shown how a lamp was lit in Thrums, but not how it burned. Perhaps if I followed Haggart to his end, as I should like to do, to the time when the lamp flickered and a room in the Tenement grew dark, some who have smiled at an old man's tale would leave a tear behind them to a waver's memory.

"Na," Haggart often said, "we winna touch the gravestone. It'll come in handy some day."

His humor, appealing from the first, ripened with the years. For a time this was his comment on the tombstone—

"Lads, lads, what a do we're preparing for posterity."

Later in his life he said, "It's almost cruel to cheat 'future generations in this way.'"

His hair was white before he said, "I dinna ken, but what I should do the honest thing, and have the date rubbed out."

And when there was a squeal in his voice, he could add, "No that it much matters."

THE END.

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

Not One Sure Remedy—Obtain It for 25 Cents. Blower Included, and be Cured.

Catarrh is a disagreeable and offensive disease. It usually results from a cold and often ends in consumption and death. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Physicians failed to cure George Bell, toll-gate keeper, Holland Landing Road, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did it.

One box cured William Kneebach and two boxes James T. Stoddard, both of West Gwillimbury.

Division Court Clerk Joe Rogers, Robert J. Hoover, and George Taylor, all of Beeton, voluntarily certify to the efficacy of Chase's Catarrh Cure.

J. W. Jenkinson, of Gifford, spent nearly \$300 on doctors, but found no permanent relief until he tried a 25 cent box of Chase's.

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NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, and Port Moody, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Port Alberni on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

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TAKE THE FINE STEAMER "City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

3:30 am Lv. M. "Victoria," 11:30 am 3:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 am 7:30 am 8:30 am 9:30 am 10:30 am 11:30 am 12:30 pm 1:30 pm 2:30 pm 3:30 pm 4:30 pm 5:30 pm 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 11:30 pm 12:30 am 1:30 am 2:30 am 3:30 am 4:30 am 5:30 am 6:30 pm 7:30 pm 8:30 pm 9:30 pm 10:30 pm 1

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Caterpillars are very bad in the Chilliwack valley just now. Many fruit trees, and even hedges, in some places, have been stripped of their leaves, the apple trees being particularly affected.

Capt. Peel says that from his observations of the weather he has come to the conclusion that there will be no temperature rise above the danger line. The highest point reached by the great flood of 1894 at this city, Capt. Peel shows from his records, was on June 7th, at 11 a.m., when the water was 14 feet 1-2 inch above low water mark here.

Mention was made yesterday of the promising claims located a few days ago on Sumas mountain by Mr. Angus McDonald, with whom are associated Messrs. H. Syme and Wm. Moffatt. An assay from some of the ore from these claims obtained yesterday from Mr. Thos. Binnie, assayer for the Westminister and Kootenay M. B. & I. Co., of this city, made the gratifying showing of \$100.40 in gold.

The death was announced this morning of Mrs. Jardine, wife of Mr. Robert Jardine, manager of the Royal City Planning Mills. The deceased lady was a native of New Richmond, Bonaventure county, Quebec, and removed to this province in 1888, the family taking up their residence in Vancouver. Two years later she was married to Mr. Jardine. Since which time she has resided in this city. About a year ago Mrs. Jardine was taken very ill, but after a sojourn at Clumpet's Pass she returned almost completely recovered.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, May 25.—M. R. Galusha, for a man of quite a demerit and equanimity, may be said to be walking on air just now. Mr. Galusha does not talk much, but there is no question that he believes that the Jumbo is the richest mine in the camp. To his intimate associates he shows a sample of the rock now found in his mine. This rock is from the waste, which is now down 27 feet. It is a light grey quartz, something similar to that found in the Black Bear dump. It shows pieces of gold as large as a turnip seed, and the quartz is thickly studded with it, he says, and will run thousands of dollars to the ton.

The Miner, to-day says of the Jumbo: "The ore in the Jumbo mines is growing richer every day. The waste is now down 25 feet, and the bottom is full of quartz veins which carry tellurides of gold and free gold. One piece of this ore brought over from the mine yesterday showed pieces of gold as big as a pin head. It was one of the richest specimens ever seen in the camp. The ore is of a much deeper brown color than usual, and is embedded in a dark streaked quartz. There is a strong similarity between the situation of this gold and that recently found in the Black Bear tunnel. In both cases the bunches of the metal are embedded in the dark streaked quartz, though the quartz of the Black Bear is of a much softer, more friable nature than that of the Jumbo waste. The discoveries now being made in the Jumbo are almost startling in character. The ore will run not hundreds but thousands of dollars to the ton. Every particle of quartz now taken from the waste is now saved. No one can tell how much there is of it, as the entire waste from top to bottom has more or less of it. The fact that the gold-bearing quartz is increasing with depth leads to the belief that the Jumbo may soon rival the richest gold mines in the world."

The Jumbo is owned chiefly by John A. Plunk and M. R. Galusha, who bought it from the Copella brothers a few years ago for \$500.

The liquidation committee of the late stock exchange met this morning and made good progress with its new work. In another day or two it hopes to wind up the association's affairs entirely, and pay back to the members what is left of the funds collected from the sale of seats and membership fees. A seat cost \$50, and the membership dues were \$5 per month. Fifty-four members paid these dues the first month, but only 17 paid the second month. It is believed that those who paid in full will receive a little over \$40 from the liquidation committee, so that the exchange experiment was not a very costly affair, after all. This does not take in the charter, at first reckoned a valuable asset, but not now so regarded. The new exchange talked of buying it, but it has made no offer. In fact, it will not need one.

This afternoon the committee of the new exchange held a meeting with the executive committee of the board of trade, and, in general terms, a consolidation was decided upon between the two bodies, the details of which have yet to be worked out. The board is seeking for commodious quarters that will accommodate the exchange and the public at the calls of which there will be only one daily.

It was rumored to-day that the Deer Park had shut down, and your correspondent's informant said Mr. Mulholland had told him the mine was being closed down in self-defence. The mine never looked better, he said, but the company was not going to fight the exchange, and if the latter continued the mine would be closed indefinitely.

Captain G. G. Smith passed through Trail to-day on his way to Spokane with 120 pounds of sample ore from the Blue Bird at Deer Park. The workmen are in an 11-foot hole of the mine, and silver and \$11 in gold. A number of Spokane men are interested in the property.

"If had the inflammatory rheumatism and they had to call in a consultation of four physicians." "Sort of joint consultation," asked the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure at the drug store of Mr. Boyle here. I am thankful to say it has proved most effective. I have also tried your Kidney-Liver Pills and found them excellent."—Henry R. Nicholls, rectory, London.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for "Sole and Dairy"
No adulteration! Never cakes.

THE "ORPHAN BOY" SWINDLE.

Transactions That Seem to be Rightly Termed Iniquitous.

The following letter appeared in the current issue of the B. C. Mining Critic:

Sir: Allow me a little space in your valuable journal to ask a few pertinent questions in reference to what is now generally termed the "Orphan Boy" swindle.

1. How can J. W. Haskins hold the Orphan Boy Gold Mining Company liable for each he claims to have advanced on September 7th, 1896, more than one month previous to the existence of the company, the letters of incorporation having been issued on October 9th, 1896?

2. What authority has J. W. Haskins for charging the sum of \$100 for two trips to Revelstoke and return, when he was in Vancouver on his own business, and not on that of the company?

3. If it costs but \$100 for two trips to Revelstoke and return for the president and manager, why is the accompanying secretary-treasurer, H. A. Brown, paid \$100 for one return trip? Has the increased remuneration anything to do with the secretary's silence about the judgment?

4. Why did the secretary open the books of the company on or about the 21st of April, 1897, and transfer Haskins' assets to Templeton when he had notified shareholders in March that the books of the company were closed against them without assigning any reason?

5. Why did the secretary-treasurer and board of directors not compel the president and manager, Mr. J. W. Haskins, to desist from slaughtering his stock to the exclusion of treasury shares?

6. Why was J. W. Haskins' stock made out in blank and sold to the public as treasury stock? Surely the secretary, H. A. Brown, was aware of all this; and yet he took no action to protect those who were paying him his salary for that purpose.

7. Did H. A. Brown receive in cash the modest sum of \$772.75 claimed to have been paid him by the president and manager in his bill of particulars?

8. What has become of the surplus of \$3,200 stated to have been in the treasury on December 7th, 1896, after payment of all liabilities? Yet the president and manager claims, in his bill of particulars, that a considerable liability existed at that time.

Now, Mr. Editor, I submit that this iniquitous transaction calls for a most thorough investigation upon the part of the government, and those found guilty of wrecking this most promising company should be rigorously dealt with.

A VICTIM.

Vancouver, B.C., May 18, 1897.

In an interview with Mr. H. A. Brown yesterday, a Herald representative learned that the last transfer of stock, 228,500 shares of J. W. Haskins', to Mr. Templeton, of Vancouver, was made on May 14th last. The books were first closed to the shareholders on or about April 1st, and were not opened again, so far as the public knew, till this transfer took place, and they are now closed again. In the original division of shares, 700,000 in all, 200,000 were devoted to the treasury stock, 300,000 were allotted to J. W. Haskins, and 200,000 to F. C. Whitney. Whitney disposed of 110,000 of his shares and still holds 90,000. Up to the time of the Templeton transfer Haskins had disposed of 71,500. In consequence he now holds none. M. I. Galusha & Son, of Spokane, were big buyers from Whitney.—Revelstoke Herald.

HIS MEMORY BLOTTED OUT.

The queerest state of amnesia ever known in Connecticut exists in Plantville. The Rev. T. O. Hanna, pastor of the Plantville Baptist church, is the sufferer. On April 17 Mr. Hanna stopped his horse to adjust the strap of his harness. This act cost him his education. As he attempted to jump from his carriage his feet caught in the carriage robe; he was thrown headlong to the ground and knocked unconscious. He was found and taken home by friends, but his mind was gone and when consciousness returned his memory was a blank. His parents stood by his bed when, an hour after his accident, he moved again and mumbled something inarticulate, but he did not know then; he did not even know the meaning of the words "father" and "mother." He could not speak a word of any language, and the task of teaching him to talk, walk and act was begun all over again.

The relations of the family were explained to him, and he was taught to read, write and even to eat. His loss of vocabulary was easily overcome, as he remembered, with wonderful mental tenacity, the meanings of the longest words as soon as they were explained to him. As the child, before he begins to go to school, picks out familiar words on household objects, Mr. Hanna began to learn language and words from a Scripture roll that his father hung up over his bed. Every bit of the Bible that he had learned had slipped from his memory, but he has memorized much since the accident, although he cannot yet read the Bible understandingly. He does a little light reading, mostly of simple story books.

But he has forgotten how to play baseball and also how to ride the bicycle. His friends taught him how to mount his wheel, how to dismount and how to control it as they would a youngster 3 or 4 years old. He was an adept type-writer, and copied all his sermons, but he has forgotten all knowledge of the machine and is learning the keys again. He has, however, found his heart work, and is devoting most of his time to making script letters with the pen.

His second childhood has a romantic side. Mr. Hanna has shown for several years a marked preference for a young woman of the village, but when he met her after the accident he did not know her. He was introduced to her, and friendship between the two has again developed. All his friends are being introduced to him again. He greets them warmly, learns of their former association with him with interest, and invariably remembers the right names, although a dozen friends come at a time to meet him. His memory in this re-

spect has been remarkable since his accident.

Mr. Hanna has just been in New York to consult a specialist. It was feared that he would be frightened by the locomotives, but he regarded them merely with interest. The excitement of his trip to New York did not set upon him favorably, and he will probably be treated at his home till his recovery is more complete. There is no fracture, and the prevailing opinion is that he struck on his head, pressing the cerebral cellular tissues together. He has never felt any pain. All the physicians believe that Mr. Hanna will regain his mental strength in six or eight months, but they doubt that he will ever have memory of incidents that occurred before his injury.

BUSINESS AND CREDIT IN RUSSIA.

The following is a special contribution to the British Trade Journal: "Commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia appear to be entering on a new and more important phase, and it is therefore interesting for British merchants and manufacturers to note the terms of payment and the length of the credit usually granted by Russian houses of business. With very few exceptions there is hardly a firm of any magnitude which does not allow its buyers such terms as are practically unknown in England. The purchaser rarely receives less than six and often nine months' credit, while buyers from Siberia—especially if they come from the Amoor district—are granted twelve, and in the far trade as much as eighteen months. These are not exceptional terms, given by pushing firms anxious to make sacrifices in order to secure orders, but are those granted by the best houses. The days of grace allowed by law are ten days. The explanation of these long credits is that formerly, when Russia had no railways, the buyer who made his purchases at the great fairs held annually at Nijal and other large towns, waited months before he received his goods. When the great railway to the Pacific is completed (and it should be ready by the end of 1899), the only reason for the continuation of these long credits will be that powerful one, common to most countries, viz., that once favorable terms are granted, it is hard to persuade the buyer to accept other less advantageous ones. In cases where the seller has no cash, as in the case of his bills will be duly met by the seller's bank. It is very common for the agent to take the 'del credere' on himself, usually against a special allowance of 2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

A curious feature of Russian trade is that respectable merchants of fairly good repute think nothing of allowing their bills to be protested, and then open for the full amount within a few days of the protest. Compounding of debts is frequent, and the manufacturer generally accepts any sum of from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. sooner than go to law, the course of which is more tedious than with us, even if it be less expensive. It also strikes the foreigner as strange that the manufacturer has had his bill protested, and then he obtains fresh credit, often from the very firm which compounded with him. Much valuable time is wasted over haggling, hawking and selling empty man's classes of tea and smoke countless cigarettes before coming to terms, but once these are agreed to and hands have been shaken over the transaction is a very important part of the proceeding in Russia; there is seldom any attempt made to go back from the bargain.

Personal influence has much to do with the successful carrying out of any business, and the man who knows how to talk to his buyer will generally succeed in securing an order, even though his loss to effect competitor makes lower prices and represents a better house. Things are improving slowly, but more a farce order for tea is given after the unfortunate agent has stood a heavy dinner, and in the wine trade it seems impossible to do any business at all without some preliminary drinking. When New Year comes round the shop hands send a letter of congratulation to the owner, and from which their master buys his socks, and the master, in turn, sends a reply to the effect of "many thanks for your letter, but I am sorry to hear that you are not so well as you should be. A very common error is made by merchants who imagine that a business can be started simply by means of price lists, catalogues and correspondence, often with a man they have never seen and know but little about. There is business to be done in Russia, but it must be commenced in a proper manner, and references must be had to good bankers who have been long established in the country, and who usually know something about any one worth knowing. British consuls also seldom fail to give such information, if applied to in a civil manner."

THE QUARRELSOME ROBIN.

The robin, that "blow" bird, is very quarrelsome, and it exasperates one to watch him wasting the precious hours of food in hunting another hungry robin in and down, and round and round. The blackbirds, too, are very annoying in the way that they snatch up a lump of bread and fly off with it, only to be chased about for the rest of the morning by other blackbirds, while a sparrow makes a square meal of the morsel fallen meanwhile under a shrub. But relentless as they are in pursuit, the curious fact is that they seldom fight. If the pursued turns, the pursuer stops, perks up his tail, and being promptly charged by the other, he backs in his turn. The misadventure comes. He is ciliated in pursuit, and I have seen them pass my window time after time in the course of a morning, the storm-cock hard on the "heels" of the blackbird. And when they overtake them what happens? For myself, as I have often said before, I believe the misadventure is a cannibal. At any rate, I attribute some of the dead blackbirds and thrushes that one finds about the grounds to his cruel beak. He watches for birds for hours at a time, like a bird of prey, and attacks them like one. I have often stopped a chase which I knew could only end one way.—Contemporary Review.

It Is the Best on Earth.

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plattsburgh, N. Y., say of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm, for rheumatism, lumbago, deep-seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



ONLY IN 16 and 25 TIN CANS. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

CANOE RIVER COUNTRY.

Messrs. R. A. Blackmore and J. Jackson, who have been trapping through the winter months in the Canoe River, have just returned with a fine bundle of furs containing 74 muskrats, 50 beaver, 4 lynx, 9 coyote, 3 red fox, 4 wolverine, 2 otter, 1 fisher and 3 bear. They left here September 10th last year, and went up the Canoe river valley for 50 miles, or from Revelstoke about 140 miles. They tell some fine stories of the country and are loud in its praise. They found two other white men trapping and about 17 Indians wintering there. A camp was formed on the lake shore near a hot spring of great heat and mineral quality. It is so hot, said Jackson, that it will cook a fish well in twenty minutes. It is pleasant to the taste and altogether a wonderful body of water, being as big as the stream which supplies the waterworks here. I have a sample of it here that I am sending for analysis to Dr. Dawson at Ottawa.

Blackmore also kept a diary of the weather that contains some very interesting and useful data. From it is calculated that in October the mean temperature was 50 degrees above zero, the maximum point being 57 degrees on the 2nd, the minimum 5 degrees on the 27th. Generally this month was cloudy and wet with about 12 fair days and no snow. In November the mean temperature was 8 degrees above and the total snow fall 28 inches. There occurred the heaviest snowfall of the season, viz., 13 inches on the 29th and 91 on the next day. The first half was above, the last below zero about 15 degrees. In December the temperature rose again, being above zero 22 degrees on the average, and on the 10th it was 32 degrees above. The total snowfall in December was 13 inches.

Take the previous month January was a warm one, and with the exception of four days from the 24th to the 28th never went below zero. Generally it was cloudy with snow which fell to a depth of 14 inches. February's temperature to the 22nd day was a mean of 20 degrees above when it turned cold for some days and rose again to 25 degrees above for the rest of the month. The snowfall this month was about 74 inches. March was a most variable month, alternating greatly between points above and below zero, being fair and cloudy. The balance is greatly in favor of the higher points, however, with clouds and snow. Snow fell to a depth of 11 inches and the greatest degree of cold was 20 degrees below which lasted one day. April opened with rain and a high temperature and frost that on no more snow fell and spring came well in. The total snowfall for the five months was 734 inches, and the mean temperature considerably above zero.—Revelstoke Mail.

HERE IS A KICK.

To the editor: I have been reading your excellent paper for a long time, and in the main I find it a very satisfactory newspaper, but here is one feature that aggravates me beyond measure and makes me swear (sometimes) that I will stop that sheet. The thing that I complain of is those reading notices which begin with an interesting, newsworthy item and end up with "the best and most popular route between St. Paul and Chicago are the best dining car service in the world, via the Wisconsin Central lines." The statement is truthful enough, and I suppose that J. G. Ford, G.P.A., Milwaukee, Wis., or Geo. S. Batty, general agent, 240 Stark st., Portland, Ore., finds this a good way to meet and inform the travelling public of the advantages of travelling over their lines. Yours, truly,

"Ah, the memories of childhood!" exclaimed Binkins. "I was a mischievous boy, and many times I went to bed without my supper." "Humph!" murmured Adolphus Lehigh, looking at Binkins. "I have to return to happy childhood's days to conjure up such recollections."—Philadelphia North American.

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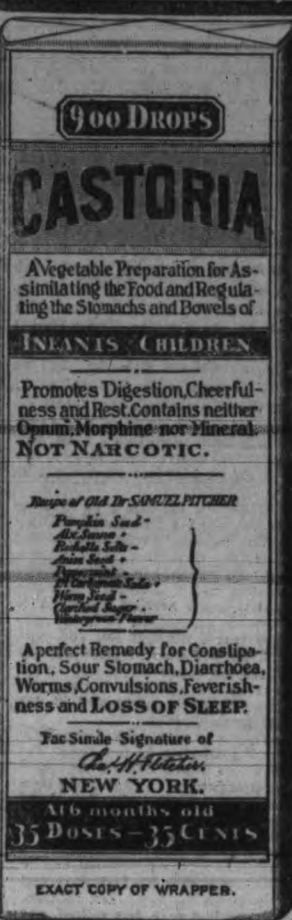
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DR. G. H. GRIFFIN

A Brief Sketch of the Career of the Smooth-Tongued Quadron Physician.

Well-Known All Over Pacific Coast—His Operations in British Columbia.

San Francisco, May 28.—Dr. Gustavus Hamilton Griffin, who fled from New York, leaving behind numerous victims mourning the loss of their cash and wondering what had become of the smooth-tongued quadron physician, is well known all over the Pacific coast. In 1888 Griffin bonded an immense tract of coal land in British Columbia, and endeavored to sell out at an advance of \$500,000 to Robert Dunsinuir. The deal fell through, and Griffin was so exasperated that he wrote many anonymous letters to Dunsinuir, threatening his life. He was finally arrested at Victoria B.C., and sentenced to five years penal servitude. During Griffin's trial it developed that the quadron doctor was an all-round crook. His real name is Jean Baptiste Le Blanc. He is the son of a French plumber and accuser. He left the island at an early age and went to England, then to France, being finally engaged as valet to Gustavus Griffin, M.D., M.A., who was a prominent member of the French Academy. Le Blanc picked up many forms of good society while in Dr. Griffin's employment. In March, 1886, Le Blanc, or Griffin, was arrested at Los Angeles on a charge of embezzlement. He started a bogus champagne company there some months before and succeeded in swindling various people out of sums of money aggregating \$25,000. Le Blanc jumped his bail and fled to Victoria, B.C., and was there convicted, as stated above. He was released in December, 1892.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIFLE.

MILITARY LEAGUE MATCH.

The second of the series of Canadian Military Rifle League matches will be shot on Clover Point range tomorrow, commencing at 5 a.m. Lieut. H. H. H. will be in charge from 5 till 8 a.m., and will be succeeded by Corporal Lett. Under whom firing will continue until 9:30 a.m. Firing will then be discontinued until 1:30 p.m., when Major Williams will take charge until all the competitors presenting themselves have completed their score. Those who can do so are specially requested to attend at the range in the morning, so as to allow of the members who can only shoot in the afternoon finishing their scores before dark. A great effort should be made by all concerned to shoot the six teams of ten men each. The experience of last Saturday, when 53 out of the required 60 finished, proves that this can be done if all interested attend and are ready to shoot on time. The rule that was observed last Saturday will again be carried out to-morrow, viz.: that the first squad to shoot will shoot first at each range throughout the match, so that those who wish to get away early should be on the range promptly on time.

THE WHEEL.

RECORD BROKEN.

Mr. C. H. Barker now holds the record for the run from Victoria to Nanaimo. He left the James Bay Bridge at 9 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Shawigan Lake at 9:30 and at Chemainus at noon, and reached Nanaimo at 2:45, making the distance in 8 hours and 45 minutes—Nanaimo Free Press.

LACROSSE.

PRACTICE THIS EVENING.

There will be a practice of the Capital Lacrosse club this evening at Caledonia grounds.

AGAINST THE CITY.

Vancouver Jury Awards Mrs. Patterson Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

A special to the Times from Vancouver states that the trial of Patterson vs. the City of Victoria was concluded this afternoon, a decision being given in favor of the plaintiff for \$13,000. Mrs. Patterson lost her husband in the bridge disaster.

Cable News.

Paris, May 28.—A number of people who have been interviewed by representatives of the Gaulois on the subject of Emperor William of Germany visiting Paris during the exhibition of 1900, agree that His Majesty's visit is inadvisable, so long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine exists.

ANDREE'S VOYAGE.

The Famous Aeronaut Has Started on His Attempt to Reach the Pole.

Circular Sent By the Russian Government to the Consuls of Siberia.

S. A. Andree, the daring Swedish balloonist, who started May 19 on his trip of exploration to the north pole, wrote a letter to the Chicago Times-Herald before his journey was commenced, describing the balloon and the good he expected to accomplish for science by making the trip through the arctic regions to the frozen fields of the Arctic circle. His ideas seem like a fairy tale, but scientists believe that he will accomplish all that he has started out to learn.

The expedition embarked at Gothenburg in the steamer Svensund, belonging to the Swedish government, under the command of Com. Isbrensvard. This steamer, which is in regular service every winter in the Cattegat and Skagerrak assisting the herring fishermen in their perilous occupation, is built especially for travel through ice, and will, no doubt, be well able to force its way through the ice bands which may be encountered in the northern waters and carry the expedition safely and in due season to its destination.

As the space available for cargo, however, in this steamer is too small, the steamer Virgo, which carried the expedition to Spitzbergen last year, has been chartered to accompany the Svensund with the greater portion of the cargo. The Virgo will return immediately on discharging its cargo.

The members of the expedition will be partly the same ones as last year and partly new incoming ones. Dr. Ekholm, who took part last year, has retired, not being satisfied with the performance of the balloon last summer, when test-dred in the balloon shed at Danstoen, so that of the old prospective participants only Dr. Ekholm remains. In place of Dr. Ekholm, Knut Praenkel has been accepted as third active member of the exploring party. Besides, G. W. E. Svedenborg has been appointed a substitute to take part in the aerial journey should any of the other members, by accident or otherwise, be prevented from making the ascent.

Mr. Praenkel is a civil engineer, 27 years old, and a bachelor. He has a robust constitution, and, being brought up and for years engaged in professional work in the frosty climate and forest country of Norrland is accustomed to hardships, and has acquired great proficiency as a marksman, pedestrian runner on snowshoes, or "ski." His knowledge of topographical work will be of service in the exploration of the unknown arctic territory.

Mr. Svedenborg, who is also a young man, about 28 years of age, belongs to the military profession, being a lieutenant in an artillery regiment stationed in the north of Sweden, and is, like Mr. Praenkel, an ardent sportsman of healthy constitution. He is a student of the celebrated arctic traveler and discoverer of the northeast passage, Professor Nordenskiöld, whose interest in the expedition is great, and who has favored it in every way by his valuable advice.

Like Mr. Strindberg last year, Messrs. Praenkel and Svedenborg have recently undertaken a series of successful balloon journeys in France under the guidance of experienced aeronauts, so as to fit themselves for the work in store. They have ascended seven times so far, the last trip alone, and appear to be well pleased with their experiences.

The engineering force of the expedition also includes Mr. Stake, a chemical engineer, who will be in charge of the manufacture of hydrogen gas, as last year, and M. Machuron, who will go along as representative of the well-known maker of the balloon, M. Lachambre, of Paris, and as an expert in care of the balloon to attend to the handling and any needed repairs of the latter. It may be mentioned that M. Machuron is the nephew of M. Lachambre and his assistant for many years.

The expedition will be carried out on essentially the same plan as last year. The changes decided on apply principally to the equipment, being due partly to the delayed journey and partly to the experiences of the journey to Spitzbergen last summer.

The balloon was taken to Paris and its volume increased to 10,000 cubic feet, so that its present capacity is 17,000 cubic feet. This increase has been brought about by cutting the balloon in twain across the middle and inserting between the two halves thus formed a cylindrical portion about three and one-quarter feet high. The shape of the balloon, accordingly, is no longer spherical, but oblong, the original diameter of six feet and one-quarter feet being retained.

The reason for giving this increased volume to the balloon is that the silk (three thicknesses of which are used) has proved to be heavier than the original estimate. Instead of weighing 2,310 pounds, as estimated, the actual weight was 2,500 pounds, an excess of more than 20 per cent.

On recent examination the balloon was found to be in excellent condition. The strength and impermeability of the silk have been thoroughly tested, and the former found to be unaltered, while the loss of gas, in fact, being so utterly insignificant that it could hardly be measured. Previously the loss through all of the silk proper entering into the balloon amounted to from thirty-five to seventy cubic feet in twenty-four hours.

The letter of Mr. Andree closes as follows:

"Should Dame Fortune smile upon us and place us in a position to make it possible to choose our course, the direction I should be most inclined to take, now that the Fram has carefully explored the Arctic territory on the Asian side, would be toward the American continent.

not so desolate, and since 1880 American vessels belonging to the Steam Whaling company, of San Francisco, carry on very active fishing at the mouth of the River Mackenzie, some twelve or fifteen vessels with 400 to 500 persons wintering here every year. This information has been furnished me orally by a harpooner, Bertouneid, who has been for years serving in American vessels thus employed.

"On the coasts of Alaska there are partly civilized Indians as well as Eskimos in a more primitive state. 'Fishing' is not here the only occupation, but hunting is also engaged in, and there are a large number of cold diggers in the interior of Alaska. Opportunity would be as means for making geographical discoveries in these regions, since, according to a tradition among the Eskimos, there should be land in the ocean north from Alaska.

"The proposed expedition appears to be quite well known in the regions referred to, although the circulars sent out last year and containing an account of the proposed venture and a picture of the balloon do not seem to have been very extensively scattered about there. New circulars, however, have been sent out this year, and will be circulated in the north of America through the courtesy of the Hudson Bay company, the Pacific Steam Whaling company and the Geographical society of the Pacific.

"Also in Northern Siberia thousands of circulars printed at the expense of the Russian Geographical society were distributed. The Russian circulars differ considerably from those distributed in America, both as regards text and figures. They are written for a people still in the first stages of development, in the outskirts of civilization, to whom the terms and scientific language would be like Chinese to us, and who must be addressed like children."

A copy of the interesting document sent out by the Russian government is annexed, and a translation given below:

"To be printed, distributed and posted in public places, in accordance with the enactment of the minister of the Interior, February 7, 1894.

NOTICE.

"Three learned foreigners, Andree, Strindberg and Fraenkel, Swedes, have the intention of undertaking in the summer of 1896, imperiling their own lives, an aerial voyage below the clouds for a scientific purpose, in a basket suspended from an immense bladder, as shown in the annexed sketch, which represents such a bladder, or balloon, soaring along high above the earth.

"The wind may drift this balloon to Russia or Siberia, and if this should happen the persons who are in the basket will let this balloon drop to the earth, as shown in the lower sketch, which represents the descent of a balloon in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. From the drawing can be seen how both full grown people and children, men and women, hurry forth to the falling balloon to assist the occupants of the basket in getting safely out of the latter. It is quite evident from this drawing that the balloon can do no harm even to little children. Nobody need be afraid of the balloon, and less still of the persons in the basket, but these people should be rendered all assistance possible in their descent, they should be kindly received as dear guests, and everybody should do all in their power to make matters easy for them in the strange country and to bring them with honor to the nearest authorities, as the learned foreigners during their stay on Russian territory will be under the most gracious protection of his majesty the Emperor.

"Should the strangers in the balloon for the time being be unable to pay for the help furnished them, this should not restrain any one from rendering them all the assistance they may need, since all expense thus incurred will be refunded and the persons who have furnished the help will be rewarded by the King of Sweden.

"Anyone who may sight the balloon, with the persons in question, passing at a distance from the point of observation, should inform everybody he meets of the fact, so as to spread the news of the passage of the balloon to the authorities.

"In such a case it would be well to state the time when the balloon was observed, in which direction it flew off and the direction of the wind on the occasion. These particulars are needed in order that a successful search for the persons in the balloon may be made should no news be received of the latter for some time. Do not fear the balloon, but may everybody assist these people in their descent with the balloon from the sky to the earth, thus performing a good deed acceptable to the Lord and to the great Emperor."

C. P. R. CHANGES.

Reorganization of the Staff on the Western Section.

Winnipeg, May 28.—Manager White has made some progress in the reorganization of the staff on the western section of the C. P. R., and this work will soon be a direct and unimpeded way of appointments. Mr. Wm. Cross, who had been master mechanic at this point for many years, has been created general master mechanic of all lines west of Fort William, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. F. W. Jones, who for a long period has been closely identified with the work of the western division, as assistant to the general superintendent, is now promoted to the office of assistant to the manager. The circular will also intimate that the title of assistant superintendent is abolished, and all officers holding that title will hereafter bear the title of superintendent. These changes will take effect June 1st.

MICROBE OF BALDNESS.

A young French doctor, M. Sabouraud, is the man who has traced the microbe of baldness to the hair. It should be remembered that advanced bacteriologists attribute practically every ailment to some microbe, but that the baldness was certainly among those which have not been identified. M. Sabouraud announces that he has succeeded in making culture of this germ.

The microbe does not make its nest in the bulb or root of the hair, as might be expected, and destroy it by direct action. It lodges in the small glands and functions of which is to secrete the sebum and natural pomade and anoint the scalp. From this lodgment the microbe destitute a poison which is the direct cause of the excessive falling out of the hair.



Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"What a lovely baby! It's yours, of course?"
"No; that's the next door neighbor's."
"And I suppose the spunkiest girl is their daughter?"
"No; she's mine."

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Geo. Jones, Miss Burn, R. Bray, S. Baron, H. C. Stonay, Mrs. Stonay, E. J. Stonay, Mrs. F. W. Biley.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—W. C. Ward, M. Strous, F. V. Austin, J. F. Trowbridge, C. Doering, C. A. Gadd, W. Burns, F. C. Cummings, W. Creswell, W. Pooley, L. Hourick and wife, Mrs. Mitchell, J. Coughlan, Mrs. Coughlan, B. T. Cooper, W. R. Tomlinson, Rev. F. H. McKean, C. Lech, J. Hastie, R. Churston, A. L. Helyar, Hon. T. Noss, W. S. Copeland, S. C. Shalfer, C. Wilson, E. Wilson, Mrs. Porter, J. Killmeier, R. M. Taylor, R. Wegener, Miss Hamilton, J. Russell, E. G. Slarner.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—J. H. Hickahy, H. C. Brown, W. H. Pumphrey, H. P. Pumphrey, R. F. Anderson, C. S. Reed, C. Phillips, D. Welch, Capt. Garter, Capt. Jaeger, J. S. Wilkinson, J. Whitman, A. O'Brien, A. Taylor, N. Bachor, L. Maleroy, Jno. Nelson, A. Thompson, O. A. Saaga, A. A. Brown, A. Wason, O. N. Chanta.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—W. C. Beaton & Co., R. Bray, J. Wilson & Co., H. E. Levy, Fell & Co., D. R. Pottinger, E. J. Sunde, G. Marston.

Per steamer Charming from Vancouver—Farrman & Co., J. H. Duncan, H. Bornstein, F. R. Stewart, A. Bion Iron Works, C. Jones, J. H. Todd & Son, order Armour Packing Co., notify E. Wall & Co., A. C. Finemore, Martin & Robertson, W. G. G. well, B. C. Street Ry. Co., Col. M. Strous, Vile Brew Co., Mrs. A. B. Winchester, J. Angus, C. S. Baxter, F. Barnard, Turner B. & Co., Don Exp. Co.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—F. C. Davidson & Co., H. E. Levy, H. Doyle & Co., McLennan & McF., James Wright, Weller Bros., Wilson Bros., John Wilson & Co., Hudson's Bay Co.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

DIED.
NORRIS—At his residence, 180 Upper Pandora street, on the 26th inst., John Francis Norris, a native of Staffordshire, England, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m., from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Kokanee Creek Shares.

The Company owns four claims in Slocan, near the greatest mines. An expert says: \$2,000 will make a mine of the Iron Bound, which is on the Molly Gibson vein.

They also own two claims near the Enterprise mine on Ten-Mile Creek, with 22 inch paystreak, assaying 140 ounces of gold and \$200 in gold; ledge traceable through both properties.

The Capital Stock is only \$250,000, in 25 Cent Shares.

Vendors' stock pooled for six months. Directorate is composed of reliable business men residing in the province.

First issue for development at THREE CENTS per share, fully paid up and non-assessable. Second issue not less than 10c.

GEO. D. SCOTT.

Agent, 42 Fort Street, Victoria.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GRADE IN

CLEVELAND and COLUMBIA BICYCLES

AND THAT THE HIGHEST.

Crescents are the best medium-priced wheels made. Our 100 Ladies' and Gent's Wheel is a corker.

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Four Claims --- All Surveyed.

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BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,

COMPANY'S BROKERS.

No. 28 BROAD STREET.

KOKANEE CREEK

In the Heart of the Silvery Slocan.

The Canadian Mining, Milling and Smelting Co. LIMITED.

Own the Choice Locations...

HOMESTRETCH, GLACIER 4, CLARA G, TWO SNOWBIRDS.

(All full sized claims.)

These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Alsworth, Sandon and Slocan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a paystreak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 60 per cent. lead.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000; TREASURY, \$400,000.

150,000 shares now on the market. Promoters' stock pooled until June 1st, 1897. Stock now selling at 7 1/2c. per share from the brokers. Prospectuses and miniature map of the Slocan to be had on application.

LEIGHTON & WILLIAMS,

MINING OPERATORS.

Box III.

SANDON, B. C.

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The Slocan will contain about 4 Colored Maps. Place your orders.

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NOTICE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO FISHERMEN.

The C.P.N. Co. will dispatch a steamer from Victoria and Vancouver for Skeena River on June 1st, and will guarantee to have a steamer leaving the Skeena River on July 20th, due at Vancouver or Prince Rupert by August 1st, thus enabling fishermen to fish on both rivers this season. Fare, including meals each way, \$10.00. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

St. Lawrence street from Skookum street to Dallas road, and Skookum street from St. Lawrence to Dallas road, are closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,

City Engineer.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS set in type (the day preceding) and not over 100 words each insertion, and are returned at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.